FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATION LEADERS ASSESS STOCKHOLM TALKS

GDR: Buehring Interviewed

LD021203 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0639 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm, 2 Jun (ADN) -- Dr Guenter Buehring, chief of the GDR delegation, has granted ADN the following interview concerning the course of the Stockholm conference:

Question: How do you assess the situation at the Stockholm conference? Are there any signs that the conference will soon enter a stage that promises successful negotiations?

Answer: As you know, since the beginning of this year the two working groups have been discussing all the proposals submitted to the conference. As far as the socialist states are concerned, they have given new impulses to this dialogue with their proposed document on the main outlines of a treaty on the mutual renunciation of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations, and the proposal on a maximum limit of 40,000 men for maneuvers. The guiding idea of the socialist states is the prevention of an arms race in space, an arms stop and disarmament on earth, negotiation on and acceptance of effective confidence and security-building measures, calculated to achieve a radical improvement in the situation in Europe.

It is in this area that the Stockholm conference must make its contribution. This can best consist of a combination of political and military confidence and security-building measures, that is, political steps such as the conclusion of a nonuse of force treaty, the creation of nuclear and chemical weapon-free zones, and a freeze on or a reduction of arms expenditure to be organically linked to military measures such as the limitation of large-scale manuevers in terms of numbers, the notification of maneuvers by ground, air, and naval forces and the exchange of maneuver observers. Political and military measures are, as history has shown, the two sides of the coin that Europe calls confidence and security-building.

In short: as far as the socialist states are concerned, all the preconditions exist in order to enter a stage of intensive negotiations. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the NATO states. They continue to adhere categorically, and without any signs of readiness for serious compromises, to their proposals aimed exclusively at closely confined military measures and to reject negotiations on the detailing and concretization of the principle of nonuse of force. The NATO states seek in a more or less veiled way to turn their "package" into the sole object of negotiations. So long as they adhere to this uncompromising position the way toward negotiations that promise success is blocked.

Question: The Warsaw Pact states proposed on 20 May 1985 three new working documents on the notification of large-scale maneuvers of ground, air and naval forces. What is new about these proposals, and what importance attaches to them in view of the current situation at the conference?

Answer: The most important aspect is that the socialist states have thus proved yet again their serious intention of wanting to achieve specific results in Stockholm. Thus the ground is cut from NATO's constant assertions to the effect that the Warsaw Pact states seek to negotiate genuinely only about political steps, but not about military measures. What is essentially new about these proposals is that air and naval forces have been included in the notification of maneuvers.

Also new is the change in the period of the notification from 21 to 30 days. In this way the Warsaw Pact states spell out what they understand by a further development in the Helsinki Final Act's confidence-building measures. Actually, it is obvious that the dangers inherent in unannounced large-scale maneuvers by air and naval forces, primarily in the immediate vicinity of the borders between the states of the Warsaw Pact and of NATO, are greater than those in exercises of armed ground forces. But despite this NATO would like to exclude from notification the independent exercises by air and naval forces.

The NATO states, which in other respects talk much about the dangers of miscalculations and misunderstandings, are indeed unable to offer convincing reasons why large-scale air force maneuvers should not be announced. It remains to be seen what the NATO states' attitude toward the new proposals by the socialist countries is going to be. At least they could just promise serious examination of these proposals. In conclusion, I would like to again stress: the three new working documents prove that the socialist states are also prepared for confidence-building measures of a military nature. However, alone and by themselves such measures are hardly likely to create more confidence and security. They will have to be combined with far-reaching political steps of confidence-building. Once this idea gains wider acceptance, then the course for negotiations offering the promise of success can be set in Stockholm.

PPR: NATO Stand Criticized

LD032146 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 3 Jun 85

[By PAP correspondent Tomasz Walat]

[Text] Stockholm, June 3 -- Chief Polish delegate to the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence Building Measures today presented a critical analysis of the NATO stand at the conference and said it is not the socialist countries who are to blame for no concrete negotiations started there yet.

The delegate, Wlodzimierz Konarski, told the conference all the sides had provided enough explanations and no convincing arguments now justify the delay in taking up work on elaboration of final documents.

ZHIVKOV TO PAY 'WORKING VISIT' TO USSR IN JUNE

AU031356 Sofia BTA in English 1349 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, will make a friendly working visit to the U.S.S.R., in the beginning of June 1985 at the invitation of the CC of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

LUKANOV DISCUSSES TRADE, ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Meets Soviet Deputy Minister

AU312245 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 May 85 p 6

[Text] Yesterday Andrey Lukanov, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, received Aleksandr Butuzov, USSR deputy minister of the automobile industry. They discussed questions pertaining to mutual cooperation in automobile construction and in transportation machine building. It was pointed out that the work accomplished by both ministries is creating prerequisites for the further expansion of such cooperation in this sector during the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

Receives U.S. Businessman

AU312019 Sofia BTA in English 1739 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 31 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the president of the "Honeywell high tech trading" firm, Mr. Njoern Boernstad, who is representing the "Honeywell Inc" concern at the session of the managerial board of the Bulgaro-U.S. "systematics" association. They discussed the cooperation in the field of automation and production processes and in informatics. Concrete projects for joint activities in Bulgaria and in third countries were discussed at the meetings with Mr. Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry, and with other economic officials.

Talks With CSSR's Gerle

AU031948 Sofia BTA in English 1750 GMT 3 Jun 85

["Bulgaria-Czechoslovakia: Integration in Action" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA) -- Today's meeting in Sofia between the chairmen of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr. Ladislav Gerle, deputy chairman of Czechoslovak Government, passed in a business-like and constructive atmosphere. The meeting was attended by the ambassadors of the two countries, Mr Petur Danailov and Mr Jaruslav Hejna.

Discussions were held on a wide scope of topical issues related to the development of bilateral economic relations. The two sides emphasised the positive development of the stock exchange and expressed their satisfaction with the signing of the agreements for this year. Positive assessment was given also to the results of the cooperation in the field of machine building, the food industries and computer technology. A step forward was made in the cooperation in the heavy machine building and in the joint ventures in third countries.

The co-ordination of the national economic plans for the next five-year period was also assessed highly. The two sides recommended the implementation of the progressive trends of modern science and technology, which will be in concord with the decisions of the Moscow economic summit and which should accompany the traditional techno-scientific exchange.

TANCHEV RECEIVES POLISH PEASANT PARTY OFFICIAL

AU312124 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev received a ZSL delegation headed by Roman Starek, member of the Presidium and secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee. Comrade Petur Tanchev pointed out the fact that the fraternal alliance between the BCP and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] is of great importance for our country's comprehensive progress.

Roman Starek stated, in turn, that the ZSL is linked to the BNAU by great friendship and comprehensive cooperation and greatly appreciates these relations. He stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP, and the BNAU have rendered great assistance to Poland in recent years of difficulties, and that this confirms the sincere friendship between the two countries.

At the meeting expression was given to the firm resolve of the BNAU and ZSL to further strengthen and expand their contacts.

CUBAN DEPUTY PREMIER PEREZ GONZALEZ ARRIVES 3 JUN

AU031827 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Humberto Perez Gonzales, candidate member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Cuban Central Planning Council, arrived in Bulgaria on 3 June. At Sofia airport he was greeted by Stanish Bonev.

TODOROV RECEIVES AFGHAN FATHERLAND FRONT GROUP

AU300750 Sofia BTA in English 0718 GMT 30 May 85

["Bulgaria-Afghanistan: Solidarity for the April Revolution" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 30 (BTA) -- Yesterday Mr. Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Assembly confirmed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people with the April Revolution in Afghanistan at his talks with Mr. Abdul Rachim Hetef, chairman of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan and chairman of the Great National Assembly of Afghanistan [name and titles as received], who is paying a visit to this country as head of a delegation. Mr. Stanko Todorov informed his guest of the activities of the Bulgarian parliament, of its role in the socio-economic development of the country of the importance of the supreme body of the people's rule in the process of broadening the democratic rights of the workers. The chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria stressed the necessity for putting an end to the undeclared war against Afghanistan, financed by imperialism and reaction.

The guest expressed gratitude for the solidarity and the assistance rendered by the Bulgarian people to Afghanistan and for their political and diplomatic support. He informed Mr. Stanko Todorov of the tasks which revolutionary Afghanistan is solving in the present stage and of the difficulties which the April Revolution is overcoming.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES NEW PRC ENVOY 3 JUNE

LD031727 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Today in the Cernin Palace in Prague, Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek received the new ambassador of the PRC to Czechoslovakia, Zhank Dake. They assessed the existing situation and the opportunities for further developing mutual relations between the two countries and assessed the main problems of the current international situation.

KUWAITI GOVERNMENT TO OPEN EMBASSY IN PRAGUE

LD031242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] In view of the development of comprehensive friendly relations between the CSSR and Kuwait, the Kuwaiti Government has decided to open a diplomatic mission in Prague at embassy level.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS ANTONOV TRIAL 'FARCE'

AU311308 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 85 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary: "A Fine Witness, Indeed"]

[Text] "I am Jesus Christ, I am almighty, I am here to presage the end of the world, the world will be destroyed," Ali Agca, Turkish terrorist and star witness of the Italian prosecution, screamed on Monday at the trial in Rome that is designed to "prove" the complicity of Sergey Antonov and his two fellow Bulgarians in the attempt on the pope's life in 1981. Instead of answering the presiding judge's questions, Agca began to act the savior and even on Tuesday he did not cut his act. He again shouted that he was Jesus Christ, "reincarnated" for a change.

Indeed, the prosecution could hardly find a finer star witness. Even his first appearance has shown that the myth of his "credibility," laboriously built up by the Italian judges, is collapsing. The prearranged trial is turning into a farce, in which the Turkish terrorist pokes fun at the Italian judiciary, the defendants, and justice. However, the tragic thing is that the Italian legal apparatus still takes Agca seriously as the main witness of the prosecution, in defiance of the fact that in the course of preliminary interrogations in a total of 103 cases he provided "information" which later turned out to be evidently false. The Italian administrators of the law stick to the predetermined version that Agca was acting at the instigation of the accused Bulgarian citizens.

The reason is plain: The architects of the provocative trial have sentenced the defendants in advance and, as is apparent, even the most glaring nonsense uttered by the crown witness, the "reincarnated Christ," should not be permitted to change anything about that.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT, TALKS CONTINUES

Honecker 29 May Erfurt Speech

AU311311 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 85 p 3

[Speech by Erich Honecker at the GDR-Romanian friendship rally held at the Erfurt "Herbert Warnke" Umformtechnik Combine on 29 May]

[Text] Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, dear Romanian guests, dear colleagues of the "Herbert Warnke" Umformtechnik Combine, dear friends and comrades:

At this rally at one of our most important machine building combines, we are meeting today with good friends. The GDR and Romania, closely linked in the community of the fraternal countries, stand jointly at the front for strengthening socialism and safeguarding world peace. Year after year our cooperation has become increasingly multifaceted and successful. Through your present visit, dear friend and Comrade Ceausescu, through our talks and the prepared agreement, these relations will again be lifted onto a higher level. They are to develop as dynamically as possible, to the benefit and advantage of our two peoples.

Economic Cooperation Developed at a Quick Pace

Everybody understands how much depends on socialism constantly further increasing its potential -- especially avoiding a nuclear inferno. The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace will be. To this end, our two countries are making an important contribution by their cooperation, be it in the political, economic, or cultural field. The solid foundations for this are the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, our joint membership in the Warsaw Pact, whose validity was recently extended by another few decades, and our membership in CEMA.

The economic relations between the GDR and Socialist Romania have developed at a quick pace. Thus the trade volume went up from R5 million in 1950 to over R1 billion in 1984. About one third of the total goods exchange is accounted for by commodities coming from specialization and cooperation of production. We are constantly making better use of the international division of labor, fully in line with the decisions adopted at the CEMA countries economic consultation at the highest level for deepening socialist economic integration. As a result of our deliberations in Berlin, we have set for ourselves a goal for the period 1986-90 to achieve a goods exchange volume of R7 billion.

Time-Tested Traditions of the Antifascists of Both Countries

Dear comrades and friends, one can say with full justification that our friendship rests on stable foundations and that it has borne good fruit. In the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, inspired by the fraternal collaboration of the RCP and the SED, we are constantly further developing our relations and thus are contributing to strengthening socialism, safeguarding peace, and ensuring prosperity for our peoples.

Dear friends and comrades, more than 40 years ago, after the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation, the Romanian people, too, began to overcome the difficult heritage of the past. The Romanian communists, among them Comrade Ceausescu, returned from the dungeons and prisons, or from exile, and took the lead of the struggle for a new social system. From the first hour the links between German and Romanian antifascists, whose tradition goes far back into the past, have proved their worth.

This tradition is founded on the struggle against fascism in the 1920's and 1930's, the solidarity in the Spanish people's struggle for its freedom, and in the joint resistance against the Nazi tyranny.

Our people have watched with great respect the successful development of Romania over the past few decades. In implementing the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, the workers class and the entire people of Romania are now entering into a new phase of building socialism. From the bottom of our hearts we congratulate our Romanian friends and comrades on their achievements and wish them success on their future path in their work as well as in their personal life.

Here in the GDR, and also here in the Erfurt Bezirk, everywhere resourceful, creative work is being performed in honor of the forthcoming 11th SED Party congress. The quick rise of labor productivity is establishing the prerequisites for successfully continuing in the future our course of the unity of economic and social policy. Thus we are continuing to further shape the developed socialist society.

Your large collective, the collective of the workers, scientists, and technicians of the "Herbert Warnke" Umformtechnik combine, has long ago acquired a good reputation far beyond our republic's border. Highly sophisticated noncutting shaping products and a far advanced production technology are evidence of the atmosphere of innovative spirit and scientific-technical progress that prevails here among you. Many initiatives of substantial value for the national economy have emanated from your combine. Your drive "Adopt Pledges, Implement Them, Account for the Results," through which you want to achieve high performances in 1985 in the field of comprehensive intensification and to worthily prepare for the 11th SED congress, is carrying on this tradition. In this, we see an exemplary activity for increasing our national income and thus for further raising our working people's material and cultural living standard.

Heaven Is To Be Reserved for the Sun and the Stars

Your combine's cooperation with the Bucharest heavy machine works in the production of crank presses and forge presses has made good progress. There also are close relations with other enterprises in Romania; I am thinking of the Pitesti automobile factory, the Brasov tractor and truck works, and the Alexandria roller bearing works. Erfurt and Iasi are keeping up a brisk exchange of opinions and experience that benefits both sides.

Dear friends and comrades, whether you ask a GDR citizen or a citizen of the SR of Romania what moves him most in these days, he will certainly reply that above all peace must be preserved. Only then will people be able to reap the fruit of their labor and make possible a happy future for their children. Peace is the most important aim of the policy of our two fraternal countries. There must never be nuclear world war. Heaven is to be reserved for the sun and the stars, but should never be filled with space weapons.

Herein lies the principal issue at the Geneva negotiations. This is also the goal of the initiatives of the Soviet Union, of the proposals of our friend and comrade Mikhail Gorbachev through which the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons down to their complete elimination is to be achieved. Of course this can only be achieved in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. To this end the GDR, in line with the concerted policy of our socialist community, is doing everything possible. In view of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe the slogan which we formulated at the seventh SED Central Committee session: "Now all the more, all forces for the safeguarding of world peace!" is still valid today.

Reason and Realism Will Win the Upper Hand

We are not among those who prefer confrontation. We support cooperation, a return to detente, and relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We are firmly convinced -- and many events have confirmed that we are right -- that reason and realism will ultimately win the upper hand. The forces of peace will be stronger than the forces of war, also thanks to your activities here in this combine.

Dear Romanian comrades, tommorrow your visit to our country will end. May you return home with pleasant impressions. You will have found confirmed that the affinity between our parties, states and peoples is firm and unbreakable. You will have experienced the great sympathy which our people feel for the Romanian working people and their socialist construction work.

Long live the SR of Romania! Long live the glorious RCP and its general secretary, our friend and comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live the friendship and fraternal cooperation of our parties, states, and peoples!

Long live the unity of the community of socialist states!

Long live socialism and peace!

Ceausescu 29 May Erfurt Speech

AU011411 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, at a friendship rally in the Erfurt Umformtechnik "Herbert Warnke" Combine on 29 May]

[Text] Dear Comrade Honecker, esteemed comrade first secretary of the Erfurt Bezirk Party Committee, dear comrades and friends: I would like to begin by addressing to you, all participants in this rally of friendship between the GDR and the SR of Romania, warm greetings and best wishes for success in all your activities. (loud, prolonged applause]

I would like also to express my heartfelt thanks to the inhabitants of Erfurt and the working people of your combine for the warm reception and the manifestations of friendship I witnessed everywhere today. (loud applause) I consider these manifestations of friendship, as well as the manifestations of the working people I witnessed in Berlin yesterday, an expression of solidarity between our parties and peoples in our struggle for socialism and peace. (prolonged applause)

We are glad that, during our visit to the GDR, we have the opportunity to visit this old industrial center and old center of the socialist workers' movement and revolutionary movement. (loud applause) As a matter of fact, in the past your region played an important role in the workers' movement. There have been relations of cooperation between our workers' parties ever since the last century. Later, when the communist parties were created and after World War I, these relations were elevated to even higher levels.

I can see, with much satisfaction, that these workers' revolutionary traditions have been preserved and have acquired new content here in Erfurt, in your combine.

That is why I would like, once again, to extend to you warmest greetings and wishes to continuously elevate your activity and your revolutionary spirit to even higher levels -- this representing the guarantee of the victory of socialism in your country as the revolutionary spirit represents the guarantee of the victory of socialism and peace in the socialist countries. (loud, prolonged applause)

I take the opportunity of this rally to express thanks to the first secretary of the bezirk party and to the other comrades who welcomed us for their statements addressed to us at today's lunch and for the wishes extended to the Romanian people and the RCP. I am pleased that there is close cooperation between your combine and some important enterprises in Romania. Likewise, I highly appreciate the direct ties between Erfurt Bezirk and Iasi. These relations of cooperation and the direct ties between two workers' centers of our countries represent an important factor in developing friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the SED and between the SR of Romania and the GDR. (loud, prolonged applause)

Within the framework of this visit to your country, yesterday I started talks with comrade Honecker and with other members of the GDR party and state leadership. I learned with great satisfaction that our peoples are unflinchingly implementing the decisions of their parties' congresses and that during the years of socialist construction they have attained outstanding results on the path of economic development and of building the new system.

Romania celebrated last August 23 the 40th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation, which opened up the Romanian people's road of building socialism and a free and independent life. (loud applause).

Taking into consideration the relations of cooperation between our countries, I have no doubt that here among you there are comrades who visited Romania and are familiar with the changes that took place during this period in our homeland. I will mention only the fact that Romanian industry's production was 100 times larger last year than in 1944; agricultural production was 7 times larger and national income increased 32 times. Thus, on this basis, the material and cultural level of our people has increased. In the past 40 years Romania has achieved what it could not achieve in centuries in the past -- this being the result of the fact that the Romanian people are masters of their destinies and are building socialism. [loud applause]

We are familiar with the achievements of the GDR. Today, the comrade first secretary of the bezirk party committee has spoken about the great achievements, and the successes registered in building a developed socialist society are the result of the fact that the first state of workers and peasants has been established on German soil and that you struggle for socialism and peace! (loud applause)

Indeed, there are old traditions of revolutionary struggle between our parties, but they have developed more strongly during the years of socialist construction in our countries. I firmly believe that the solidarity between our parties and peoples will further develop in the interest of the victory of socialism in our two countries and the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world. (loud applause)

Yesterday, Comrade Honecker spoke about the preparations you are making for the eleventh congress of your party and about the fact that the working people -- and I could see this here in Erfurt, too -- wish to greet the congress with increasingly better results in all fields of activity. As friends and comrades in arms, we congratulate you for the results you have registered in all the fields of activity and we wish you new successes in building socialism and in more strongly developing the GDR. (loud, prolonged applause)

Within the talks we held with Comrade Honecker and with the other comrades of the GDR party and state leadership, we decided to develop more strongly the economic and technological-scientific cooperation between our countries. Last year, we achieved a level of economic exchange valued at $1 billion; we will probably exceed this this year. We plan to reach a trade volume of about $7 billion for the overall period of the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. This assumes that in 1990 we will exceed R1.6 billion in mutual exchange. Indeed, this is a program that requires an increased strengthening of cooperation as well as of production sharing and specialization. Within this framework we foresee that the relations between your combine and some enterprises in Romania will develop to a greater extent than at present.

Within this cooperation we plan to base the relations between our countries on the solid foundation of the latest discoveries in the fields of science and universal technology because we know that socialism must concretely demonstrate its great superiority both in the field of labor productivity and in that of technology and product quality. As a matter of fact, at last year's CEMA summit meeting, one of the major issues discussed was the technical and qualitative level of products. We have demonstrated, through facts, the superiority of socialism over capitalism: We have established the most just system in the world; but we must also defeat capitalism in the fields of technology, science, and labor productivity and we must assert the total superiority of socialism, a system in which the working class is master of its destinies! (loud, prolonged applause) We possess this capability and we will achieve this goal! (loud, prolonged applause)

We need peace in order to concentrate our forces to achieve these goals. We find ourselves in a time of great tensions. The arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, poses a great danger for mankind and civilization on our planet. As a matter of fact, people's existence and life itself are in danger.

Therefore, we must unite all our foces to put an end to the policy of armament, and to defend the supreme right of people and of nations to freedom, independence, life, and peace! Today, there is no more important problem than that of disarmament and peace! (loud, prolonged applause)

Tomorrow we will sign an agreement on long-term cooperation up to the year 2000. The provisions of this document are wonderful, but we will be able to fulfill them only if we succeed in halting the arms race and ensuring peace. At the recent meeting in Warsaw, held on the occasion of the extension of the Warsaw Pact, we unanimously agreed that we must do everything possible to preserve peace! (loud, prolonged applause)

We believe that we must act most resolutely so that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations -- which started in Geneva in March -- bring about every better results. We hail the initiatives of the Soviet Union, Comrade Gorbachev's statements regarding the moratorium on nuclear missiles, and the proposals regarding the halt of nuclear tests, at least for the duration of the negotiations. (loud applause) We hope that the United States will also respond positively and thus an agreement between the two sides on these problems will be reached. (loud applause)

Nevertheless, dear comrades, we must intensify our efforts in order to achieve renunciation of the deployment of intermediate range missiles, up to the total elimination of these weapons and of all other nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world!

At the same time, we must do everything possible to prevent the militarization of outer space and placing of nuclear weapons in it. We must do everything possible so as to keep the sky clear and so the stars may shine as they have for thousands of years.

(loud applause) We must do everything so that the youth of the future generation can watch the stars shining in the sky. And as is the case in our country -- probably in yours, too -- the young lovers should be able to watch the stars and choose one, as the symbol of the eternity of the universe, but also of love! (lively applause)

We firmly believe that the nations and the progressive forces -- among which are the socialist countries, which means Romania and the GDR, also -- play an important role and can bring about a change in the international situation. Thus, let us strengthen even more the solidarity and unity of all peoples and forces which speak out for peace! We must constantly remember that the strength lies with the peoples. United, people can change the face of the world, ensuring a world of peace and cooperation among nations!

There are other complex problems in the international situation and there are conflicts, too. We must do everything to halt these conflicts and solve the problems through negotiations, and to observe the right of each nation to develop freely, without any outside interference!

Romania is firmly determined to strengthen cooperation with the GDR, with the other socialist countries, with all developing countries, with the nonaligned countries, and with the developed capitalist countries in the struggle for a better and more just world, a world of equality, freedom, and peace. (loud, prolonged applause)

Dear comrades and friends: I would like, once again, to express our satisfaction with this visit and the talks we have held. I believe that this visit and the agreements we reached and will sign tomorrow will open up new prospects for the continuous flourishing of cooperation and friendship between Romania and the GDR.

Once again, I wish you, all the working people in the GDR, ever greater successes in meeting the eleventh congress of the party, under the leadership of the SED Central Committee, headed by our comrade and close friend, Comrade Honecker! (loud, prolonged applause) Long live the GDR! Long live the SED! (loud, prolonged applause)

Long live the solidarity and ever stronger cooperation between the RCP and the SED, between the SR of Romania and the GDR! (loud applause)

May the solidarity between all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for disarmament and peace increase more emphatically! (loud applause)

I wish you many successes and much health, dear comrades! (loud, prolonged applause. All those attending the rally are chanting for the friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples).

IOC SESSION OPENS IN BERLIN; SAMARANCH ATTENDING

Honecker Speaks

LD031843 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1624 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- The text of the address given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the opening Monday in Berlin of the 90th session of the International Olympic Committee is as follows:

Dear Mr President, ladies and gentlemen of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], dear guests, dear sportswomen and sportsmen: It gives me pleasure to welcome the International Olympic Committee and its president, Mr Juan Antonio Samaranch, to the GDR.

I warmly welcome all representatives of the Olympic family on the occasion of the 90th session of the IOC in Berlin. The award of the gold "Olympic Order" moved me deeply and I thank you very cordially for it.

The GDR is receiving you, as you know, as a state where Olympic ideals have a good home. Our socialist society feels closely attached to the undying ideas of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the great promoter of sports and international understanding. His basic concern, to promote through sports the comprehensive education of the young and to make a contribution to the peaceful coexistence of nations, had a formative influence on the development of physical culture and sports in our country. His call to make sports available to everyone has been implemented in the GDR. Sports is a feature of our everyday social life. It has become common knowledge in our country that engaging in sports increases fitness, efficiency, and provides pleasure and recreation.

The success achieved by GDR sportswomen and sportsmen in the Olympic arena flows from the general attention society pays to sport for the millions and its steadfast promotion by our state. As in all fields of social life, we have equal opportunities in sport and we nurture talent. That accords with the socialist principle of promoting all human faculties to develop the individual and benefit the community.

It is our constant purpose to combine the pursuit of top performance with the strengthening of fine qualities of character. For decades, sportswomen and sportsmen in our country have grown up as models for future generations not only because they gained Olympic laurels or championship honors by persevering in their training, or because they had a strong will and strong nerves, but because they proved themselves with the same tenacity, stamina, and ambition in their apprenticeships, studies, and occupations. Sports helps them develop an active approach to life, to discover their performance potential and to use it fully, and to mature in personal terms. We can rightly say that the successful development of physical culture and sports in the GDR has been most closely allied with the making and growth of socialism.

The most important precondition for this will always be peace. It is an historic achievement of our country in the center of Europe to have created for itself a state from which peace will emanate, and never again war. This decision, made freely, has made European peace safer and given a great hope to the peoples of the earth. Our appeal to everyone to avert the danger of an atomic holocaust goes out from Berlin, where once the flames of two devastating world wars were kindled.

Today, the IOC is staying in a city which was granted the honorary title of City of Peace by the World Peace Council. The Schauspielhaus, in which its session commences, is a symbol of the peaceful striving of our people. Destroyed in the inferno of World War II, which was kindled by the brown plague, it was reborn in old beauty through the diligence of the people and the skill of the builders. Resurrected in the truest sense of the word from ruins, it must never again sink into rubble and ashes.

Berlin, deeply rooted in German history in the nearly 750 years of its existence, and tied to events in Europe and the world by various threads, sees a particular obligation in serving peace. You, ladies and gentlemen, can be certain that the capital of the GDR and our socialist state will always be aware of this responsibility.

Ladies and gentlemen, honored guests: We feel that we, with you, are most deeply bound to the humanistic legacy of the founder of the Olympic Games of the modern era. As you know, Pierre de Coubertin devoted his idea and his Olympic activity to peace. The world knows his activity in the spirit of his passionate commitment to peace.

Recently we, like millions of people from many countries, celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism. Our people marked it as a day of liberation. This victory also saved the continuing existence of the Olympic movement and its games. It gained in variety and breadth with the entry of the socialist countries and the participation of a constantly rising number of young national states. Today, the Olympic movement spans the world. The GDR will always be on the side of those who hold high the Olympic charter and defend its humanistic principles of international understanding and of the creation of a peaceful world.

Peace is the most valuable possession of humanity. It remains a compelling commandment of reason to preserve and protect it. Only in peace can humanity survive. It and all values of world culture created by it would perish in an atomic inferno. The GDR is among those who counter confrontation with cooperation, the arms buildup with constructive efforts for arms limitation, and the militarization of space with the struggle for a peaceful firmament. We support fully and completely the Moscow appeal to the peoples, parliaments and governments of all countries to work with all their strength to prevent the arms race in space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear weapons, and finally to destroy them completely.

Sports and the Olympic games have a future only in peace. The Olympic games have been the victim of world wars three times in their modern history. This must never be repeated. Responsibility for the life and future of humanity obliges us to devote our activity jointly to the most important task of the present, the preservation of peace.

May your Berlin session go into Olympic history as a session which helps to enrich and further realize the lofty ideals of Pierre de Coubertin. May it inspire the noble striving of the sporting youth of the world and give the future of the Olympic games a new impulse. May it promote the understanding of the peoples and their friendship with each other. Allow me to open the 90th session of the International Olympic Comcittee in Berlin, our capital, in this spirit.

Honecker Receives Samaranch

LD032116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received Juan Antonio Samaranch, IOC president, who is in Berlin to attend the 90th session of the IOC. In an open exchange of views they discussed questions relating to the Olympic movement and its role in securing peace. Erich Honecker praised the contribution made by international sports to understanding and friendship between the world's young people. He said that the GDR is committed to the peace-promoting mission of sports. Physical culture and sports form part of everyday life in the GDR and fulfill the high ideals of the Olympic charter.

Juan Antonio Samaranch thanked the chairman of the State Council for the good amenities for holding the 90th IOC session in Berlin. He expressed his admiration for the successful development of sports in the GDR and the active role of the GDR's National Olympic Committee in upholding the Olympic principles in international sport.

The meeting was attended by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of State; Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR National Olympic Committee; Rudi Hellmann, vice president of the GDR National Olympic Committee; and Guenther Heinze, IOC member.

Honecker, Samaranch Toasts

LD032156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1916 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave a reception today at the office of the Council of State in the Marx-Engels-Platz in honor of the IOC, which opened its 90th session in Berlin, also today. Present were Juan Antonia Samaranch, the IOC president, the members of the Executive Committee and other IOC members; and the GDR party and state leaders who had earlier attended the opening ceremony of the IOC session in the Schauspielhaus Theater. The reception began with the playing of the GDR anthem.

Erich Honecker proposed a toast welcoming the IOC representatives, representatives of the cities which hope to host the 1992 Olympic Games, and other guests.

He said: I am delighted to meet you. I take this opportunity once again to welcome you wholeheartedly, Mr President and the members of the IOC to the GDR. I welcome just as warmly the representatives of the cities which are applying to host the 1992 Olympic Games, and the representatives of press, radio, and television from many countries. I extend my welcome to the sportswomen and sportmen present here and to all sports fans.

We are still pondering the impression made on us by the ceremonial opening of the 90th IOC session. The humanist message of freedom, equality and fraternity, conveyed by Ludwig van Beethoven's immortal work, reinvigorates us in our efforts for peace and the well-being always inspired the Olympic movement. The GDR, in the heart of Europe, which ardently desires peace today and forever, peace for our country and peace for the world, will always be at your side.

We see our most important task in making an active contribution to stop the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. We regard the Soviet proposals as a concrete program for action. Like all people in the world who are serious about peace, we are hoping for positive results from the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States.

Let me thank you once again for the high award to me of the Olympic Order in gold. I regard this honor as a tribute to the devlopment of physical culture and sports in the GDR. We have always seen sports and the Olympic Movement in close context with promoting the health and well-being of the young, fair competition, and the peaceful coexistence of nations, and will continue to do so.

I wish you much success for the 90th IOC session in Berlin in your responsible work to make the Olympic movement prosper. I beg you to join me in raising our glasses and drinking to the health of Mr Juan Antonia Samaranch, the IOC president, to the health of the IOC members, and to your health, dear ladies amd gentlemen.

IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch replied: On behalf of the IOC I wish to thank you warmly for the fine reception you are giving us. We know thay you, Mr Chairman, a great friend of the Olympic idea, are taking personal care to ensure that our session has been well prepared. Tomorrow we will start our work, which will produce important decisions for the future. I feel certain that the good conditions in Berlin will make for the success of our meeting. I wish to raise my glass and drink to the health of Mr Erich Honecker, the chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph, in the presence of Manfred Ewald, the president of the GDR National Olympic Committee, has friendly talks during the reception with the following individuals:

IOC members Ashwani Kumar (India), Berthold Beitz (FRG), Jean, Grand-Duke of Luxembourg, Prince Alexandre de Merode (Belgium), Vitaliy Smirnov (USSR), Kim Yu-sun (DPRK), Yidnekatchew Tessema (Ethiopia) and Pak Chong-kyu (South Korea); Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris; Alain Calmat, French minister of sports; Pascual Maragal, mayor of Barcelona; Roman Cuyas, Spanish minister of sports; and other representatives of the Olympic movement.

Many distinguished GDR sports people, Olympic medallists, and world and European champions, as well as representatives of the GDR sports movement conversed with foreign participants. They exchanged reminiscences on sporting highlights. The promotion of the Olympic idea in the GDR and childrens', youth, and mass sports were among the themes of the gathering, which was marked by sporting friendship and international understanding.

VALUE OF MARK INCREASES COMPARED TO FORINT

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1-2 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the basis of a relevant agreement, a new foreign currency exchange rate for noncommercial payments between the GDR mark and the Hungarian forint becomes effective on 1 June 1985. The rate is M 1 equals 6.10 forint. (formerly 5.75 forint) The new foreign currency exchange rate also applies to the acquisition of foreign currency by travelers.

FINNISH PRESIDENT RECEIVES MARGOT HONECKER

AU311334 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 May 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Helsinki -- On 29 May Dr Mauno Koivosto, president of the Republic of Finland, received Dr Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, at his Helsinki residence. During the friendly talk both sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive state of bilateral relations. The meeting was also attended by Prof Dr Stefan Doernberg, GDR ambassador to Finland.

At a dinner given Tuesday evening by First Education Minister Kaarina Suonio in honor of Margot Honecker, the hostess paid tribute to the high level of relations between the two countries in the area of public education, and particularly emphasized the exchange of experiences with the GDR in the field of basic and advanced training of teachers, something which is useful for Finland.

Margot Honecker, for her part, stressed that the GDR's teachers consider it their supreme task to do everything to enable young people today and in the future to live in peace and security, and to ward off from mankind the threat of a nuclear inferno. Therefore, the GDR's teachers and young people support the USSR's proposals, which have been put on the Geneva negotiating table and are aimed at preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth. The GDR, like Finland, is of the opinion that the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act should be an occasion to consistently continue the course of peace, cooperation, and understanding among peoples, Margot Honecker said.

In this context the two ministers expressed their willingness to continue constructive cooperation, characterized by mutual trust and true partnership.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 0908 GMT on 31 May reports the following: "Margot Honecker, GDR Education Minister, ended her official visit to Finland today."]

MACHINERY MINISTER HOLDS TRADE TALKS IN JAPAN

LD010134 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (ADN) -- In Tokyo on Friday Japanese Foreign MInister Shintaro Abe and GDR Minister for the Construction of Heavy Machinery and Equipment Rolf Kersten paid tribute to the good results in the further development of relations between Japan and the GDR, particularly trade relations, achieved since Erich Honecker's state visit to Japan in May 1981.

Minister Kersten stressed that because of the painful experiences of two world wars and the dangers of a nuclear infreno that threatens mankind today, the GDR regards the securing of peace as the most important fundamental concern of its policy. In the spirit of this great concern, it would continue to be a reliable partner for all who are prepared for peaceful cooperation on the basis of equal rights.

Minister Abe said that he was greatly looking forward to his forthcoming visit to the GDR. It offers the opportunity for a continuation of the political dialogue in the interest of reducing the tensions between East and West and for the discussion of steps towards the further shaping of relations between the two countries.

In talks with Minister for International Trade and Industry Keijiro Murata, Rolf Kersten spoke about the dynamic development of the GDR economy in preparation for the 11th SED Congress. This offered good opportunities for a deepening of trade and economic relations between the two states. Keijiro Murata expressed Japan's interest in a consistent continuation of the cooperation between the two countries.

At further meetings between Minister Kersten and the president of the Nippon Steel corporation and chairman of the Japan-GDR Economic Commission, Dr Eishiro Saito, and the president of Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Dr Masao Kanamori, the realization of the working program signed on the occasion of the 14th meeting of the two economic commissions was assessed, and further paths for cooperation were discussed.

On the occasion of his visit to Japan, Rolf Kersten visited a number of concerns and technical institutes involved in machine engineering and metallurgy.

UNDERGROUND PAPER CITED ON CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

AU030916 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1-2 Jun 85 p 2

[Text] According to a Hungarian underground paper, conscientious objectors in Hungary are at present risking minimum penalties. Four young Catholics, who recently requested service without arms, reportedly drew prison sentences of up to 36 months.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON INCREASING TRADE WITH USSR

LD010421 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 31 (MTI) -- Miklos Andriko, Hungarian state secretary of internal trade, and Petr Dmitriyevich Kondrashov, first deputy of the minister of domestic trade of the Soviet Union [title as received], held talks in Budapest, May 27-31. The parties surveyed the state of the exchange of assorted goods between the two (?countries), and exchange between department stores and border regions, and agreed to increase turnover by 300 million forints. This year turnover is to surpass 3,000 million forints.

The parties exchanged views on plans for the development of goods exchange in the 1986-90 period, and on topical issues of commercial policy.

The Soviet guest met Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade.

USSR SHIPBUILDING MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD021900 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- Igor Belousov, Soviet minister of shipbuilding, arrived here on Sunday on the invitation of Hungarian Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi. The ministers are to review issues of shipbuilding cooperation, discuss prolongation of the production specialization and cooperation agreement of the shipbuilding industry until 1990 and the main trends of the development of cooperation until the year 2000. They are to discuss also questions of technical-scientific cooperation in the 7th Five-Year Plan term and other topical issues.

DFLP'S HAWATIMAH ENDS VISIT, INTERVIEWED

LD021849 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 2 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, Nayif Hawatimah, the general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, [DFLP] paid a visit to Hungary from May 29 to June 2. He met Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, held talks with Janos Peter, vice-president of the National Assembly, and Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. He also met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, and Secretary Robert Ribanszki. Nayif Hawatimah held discussions with a negotiating delegation of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee led by President Sandor Jakab.

The negotiating parties reviewed new developments in the Middle East situation, and in the Palestinian and Lebanese situation in particular, and the relations of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and the DFLP.

The Hungarian parties expressed concern over the renewed armed clashes at Palestinian refugee camps and took a stand in favour of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied since 1967 and from Lebanon. They expressed solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and all Arab peoples and forces fighting against Israeli aggression, for the settlement of the Middle East crisis at an international political conference, and for the restoration of the unity of the PLO.

Nayif Hawatimah left Hungary on Sunday.

During his stay in Hungary Nayif Hawatimah gave an interview to MTI.

He stressed that responsibility lay with the Lebanese Army and the Amal Shi'ite movement for the war aimed at the destruction of the three Palestinian refugee camps near Beirut and another bloody drama of the Palestinians. The fact that the inhibatitants of the refugee camps took the attacks in unity, has again pinpointed the importance of unity for the Palestinians. Just like at the time of the Israeli invasion in 1982, this is the only viable way for the Palestinians, he added and expressed the hope that the defenders of the refugee camps will be able to repell the attacks aimed at their disarming and destruction. "National unity, and democratic settlement of the problems that the sides judge differently, is the only way, and only option for the Palestinian revolution and the PLO," said Hawatimah.

The Palestinian leader said every agreement that ignores the fundamental requirements of the settlement of the Middle East crisis, including the formation of an independent Palestinian state, acknowledgement of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people and the convening of an international political conference, hamper the restoration of Palestinian unity. He said his movement will oppose also such agreements that in the spirit of Reagan's plan propose a bilateral separate settlement, just like they have always struggled against the Camp David Agreement and the Lebanese-Israeli (since terminated) separate agreements. Hawatimah criticized the so-called Palestinian Front for National Salvation because, he said, its policy was a serious obstacle to the restoration of unity.

He noted that besides differences within the movement, there were also several regional factors in the way of the restoration of the PLO's unity.

Hawatimah urged all member organizations of the PLO to return to the resolutions adopted at the Algiers conference of the Palestine National Council in 1983 because "this is the way to restore the unity of the movement and this platform permits the Palestinians to foster relations with the allies, the progressive Arab and international forces, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries".

The Palestinian politician spoke with satisfaction of his talks held in Budapest with officials of the party, the state and social organizations.

PLANNING OFFICIAL INTERVIEW ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD021125 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 1 Jun 85

[From the "168 Hours" program; presented by Akos Mester]

[Text] Weekend work is necessary in order to make up the backlogs accrued since the beginning of the year. This is what I read in an article in one of our dailies, referring to the meeting between representatives of the government and the National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT].

Here is another noteworthy quote, this time from the election speech by Pal Losonczi: We have just passed through 5 difficult years, and the coming 5 years do not seem to be promising either. I give these two quotes because Mihaly Gallik's interview is about the difficulties and worries of the Hungarian economy:

[Gallik] According to statistical data -- and these matters were raised during the discussion between representatives of the government and SZOT 2 days ago -- the economy so far this year has developed at a slower rate than planned. Now, without going through all the indicators, where in your opinion is the most sensitive backlog? What hurts most? I ask this of Laszlo Fodor, deputy head of department in the National Planning Office.

[Fodor] In our judgement, from the point of view of fulfilling the aims of the fundamental economic policy goals, the significantly lower than planned non-ruble accounted export and higher import and the evolvement of a lower, smaller than envisaged, trade surplus appears to be the greatest danger.

[Gallik] Politicians and economists have said before now that this balance, the external balance achieved by the country at the cost of very great efforts, is fragile. I think that the other indicators -- without detailing these -- can almost be explained by knowing how the external economic situation has formed, because it is no accident that it has been emphasized more than once for example that the acceleration of industrial production is unequivocally tied to export. In other words, if anything can mobilize and accelerate the increase of industrial production, it really is export.

[Fodor] Basically that is true, and it is a real problem that industrial production in the first 4 months has not increased compared with last year. Well, this is fundamentally connected to the increase of marketing difficulties which, in our judgement, is not primarily a problem of market demand.

Our difficulties arise in the first place from the insufficient competitiveness of industry. The improvement of the quality of goods is slow, the rate of progress in modernizing product structure is not satisfactory, the competitiveness of our goods is lagging behind what we would like, and difficulties have appeared recently in primarily those two main branches, which from the point of view of export and of speedier progress, may perhaps be considered as decisive. Well, the machine industry, before everything, and its failure to achieve the required output, must be mentioned, that is, primarily in respect to the external economy -- but we experience similar problems in light industry as well.

[Gallik] I think it would not be just to ourselves or to those efforts being made if we do not refer to the losses in production resulting from the winter energy limitations, which, with extra work may be made up to a certain extent, at least to the extent technically possible. As for your reference to competitiveness, the situation is more complex, I think; it is more difficult to make up for the backlog there in 1-2 weeks or even a month.

[Fodor] Naturally, it is a long process which, however, must be accelerated by every means.

[Gallik] What means do you have in mind?

[Fodor] For example, with a more decisive, goal-oriented technical development policy and a general investment policy that grasps the opportunities, plant organization of a higher standard, the undelayed implementation of a system of material incentives rewarding technical developments within enterprises, and with the application of all market-building means which can make the markets reward our achievements more satisfactorily.

Referring now to the worries of the winter: It is true that the extraordinarily cold winter caused us difficulties for two reasons. One was that the disturbances that appeared in energy supply made themselves felt in production as well. On the basis of the past 4 months some livening-up may be observed. After all, by the end of the first third of the year we have reached the level of 1984. Well, this livening up must continue. That is one thing. The other thing is that the Hungarian economy has used significantly more energy than would have been justified by the level of production and, obviously, part of this was caused by the winter cold. But this practice which has been characteristic of the first 3 months of the year, that is, energy consumption has grown by 8 percent, obviously cannot become a permanent characteristic of our economic operations.

[Gallik] Here is Friday's issue of NEPSZAVA, from which I now quote a headline: In order to make up the backlogs accrued since the beginning of the year, weekend shifts are necessary. Is that part of a package of central measures, or will these weekend shifts be a result of local decision?

[Fodor] We do not plan central measures for the organization of weekend shifts. This will be formulated on the basis of individual enterprise decisions, depending on the latter. However, I would like to firmly single out a basic principle in connection with this: In the remaining period the primary task is not to increase production at any cost and to reach the degree of the originally planned increase of production, but to increase production, to make up the backlog; and even more, the achievement of the expansion of production exceeding the planned target is only there, and to that extent necessary, and it is justified only where there is a real demand which is solvent and where the sale of extra product would promise profits.

[Gallik] You are saying, then, that no enterprise director can go to the State Office for Wages and Labor, let's say, claiming that he and his workers are ready to do weekend shifts, and that the office should then give extra wages or preferential treatment to lift the relevant regulations?

[Fodor] It is our basic principle that such measures must be taken basically from the resources of the particular enterprise. The above-mentioned logic also demonstrates that where it means extra cost without results then there is no point in doing it -- it is not worth it. Where, however, there is business, then the business itself brings the necessary financial means.

[Mester] I think that what the deputy head of department of the National Planning Office spoke about is clear, and it is also clear that the government had in mind when when urging the organization of extra shifts to make up the backlogs. It has in mind, clearly and unambigiously, that extra work is worthy and is necessary only where it has a meaning, where there suddenly comes a good order. Then it is rational to comply quickly with that order even at the cost of weekend work. At a place where only losses are produced, well, perhaps even Monday to Friday work should not be carried out either.

GDANSK TRIAL RESUMES, ACCUSED REFUSE TO TESTIFY

Two U.S. 'Militants' Protest

AU031225 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Gdansk, Poland, June 3 (AFP) -- Two U.S. human rights militants protested after being refused admission when the trial resumed here today of three top officials from the dissolved Polish Solidarity union, arrested in February.

Two of the three defendants, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, 30, and Adam Michnik, 38, refused at a stormy hearing to continue answering questions, a defence source said. With Bogdan Lis, 32, they are accused of clandestine activities.

The U.S. activists, New York University Professor Paul Chevigny, representing a Helsinki Accords vetting committee, and New York Law Professor Jeffrey Goldfarb, had been told they could not enter the 60-seat court.

In a statement, Mr Chevigny said: "I protest the nature of the charges. The acts with which the defendants are charged are basic human rights." He also protested that the public had been excluded from a trial "supposed to be open." A majority of seats were occupied by police in civilian clothes, but close family members and representatives of the official Polish press were also admitted. The police presence was more discreet than before. Mr Goldfarb protested that "aside from the defendants' closest relations, public access has been limited to the members of the Ministry of the Interior."

A defence source said Mr Frasyniuk, a former TKK (clandestine Solidarity) leader amnestied last summer, strongly protested in court today at questioning by Court President Krzysztof Zeniuk which required him to reply "yes" or "no" without explanations.

The trial had opened on May 23 but was unexpectedly adjourned at its second session, officially because Mr Michnik, a historian, had had a sciatica attack. His friend Miss Barbara Szwedowska said today his condition had improved.

The three defendents were arrested during a meeting here in February, attended by ex-Solidarity leader Lech Walesa who was allowed to return home. They were accused of directing TTK, the clandestine Solidarity leadership, and of acting with the aim of "troubling public order. [quotation marks as received] They were assumed to have ordered a series of strikes and demonstrations against price rises.

A Roman Catholic adviser to Mr Walesa, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, and a jurist who had a letter of recommendation from Catholic authorities, Mrs Izabela Jarosinska, were among those refused permission to enter the court today.

Leaflets signed "clandestine Solidarity" were distributed by the handful in Gdansk streets last night, calling for release of the three defendents, and all political prisoners. Independent sources say the latter total over 200.

Judge Called Biased

AU031654 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Gdansk, Poland, June 3 (AFP) -- The trial of three leading Solidarity figures was adjourned until tomorrow after a stormy session here today in which they accused the court chairman of "bias" and asked for him to be removed, sources close to the defendants said.

Bogdan Lis, who was released from prison in December under an amnesty for political detainees, was the first to be called and attempted to explain why he had "not acted against the interests of the state." The sources said court chairman Krzysztof Zeniuk interrupted repeatedly, asking him if he pleaded guilty or not guilty and eventually the seesion was stopped and the accused were sent back to their cells.

Mr. Frasyniuk was next to be called, stating "I cannot freely defend myself before this tribunal" and then refusing to say anything else. He demanded that he be taken back to his cell, and after this break in proceedings he refused to go back to the courtroom.

Last to take the stand was Mr. Michnik, who was barred from reading out a prepared statement. He demanded that the chairman be ruled incompetent for bias, and the session was stopped again, the sources said. His appeal was rejected an hour later and the trial adjourned until tomorrow, when Mr. Walesa is due to testify.

The trial is expected to take four days, but today's rowdy session may mean it will last longer than planned.

Only relatives of the accused and the official Polish press were allowed to attend the trial, the remaining places on the public benches being filled by police in civilian clothes.

PRIESTS' TRIAL IN SCHOOL CRUCIFIX CASE POSTPONED

LD031908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] A trial against Marek Labuda and Andrzej Wylczynski, priests in the Wloszczowa parish has begun in the regional court in Jedrzejow. They are accused of organizing and leading an illegal sit-in by some of the youths studying at a group of vocational schools in Wloszczowa.

The indictment explains the background and the circumstances of the case in detail. In it it is mentioned, among other things, that on 3 December last year these priests made an unauthorized entry into the school building, where previously, against regulations and without the knowledge of the school authorities, religious symbols had been hung, and later removed on intructuions of the school principal. Instead of a day of normal school clasees, 3 December became the beginning of a 2-week sit-in.

Andrzej Wilczynski whose whereabouts has not been established, failed to appear at the trial. Because of this, the court has adjourned the trial until 11 June.

[Paris AFP in English at 1640 GMT on 3 June adds the following: "In Warsaw, reliable sources said the trial of two priests, accused of leading a protest by schoolchildren against an order to remove crucifixes from classrooms, was postponed to June 11 when one of them failed to appear.

Marek Labuda and Andrzej Wylczynski joined a 13-day occupation staged by the schoolchildren in Wloszczowa, and are accused of leading an 'illegal protest' and making an 'illicit entry into a public building.'

They face a maximum of three years in jail.

Father Labuda was greeted by several hundred supporters when he arrived for the trial today, but Father Wylczynski did not appear, and after a search for him the trial was postponed."]

BODY OF MISSING SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST FOUND

AU031626 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, June 3 (AFP) -- The mutilated body of a 64-year-old Solidarity activist, who was arrested during a May Day demonstration then disappeared from his home eight days later, has been fished from a canal here, his sister said today.

Wieslawa Rzesiutek claimed her brother had been murdered and that police had roughed him up when he was arrested. Witold Przepiurzynski, a retired Gdansk shipyard workers, disappeared from his home May 9 and his body -- the arms and legs severed -- was pulled from a Gdansk canal May 17.

Mrs. Rzesiutek said police told her he had died accidentally and that an autopsy revealed the presence of alcohol in his blood. The mutilations may have been caused by a ship's propellor, they said.

PZPR CC IDEOLOGY DEPARTMENT ON PARTY WORK

AU311302 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 22 May 85 pp 11-14

["Information on Key Problems of Implementing Resolutions adopted by the 12th and 13th PZPR Central Committee Plenums" -- issued by the PZPR Central Committee Ideology Department in Warsaw in April 1985]

[Excerpts] In the course of over 18 months since the 13th Central Committee plenum, the Politburo has continued to examine periodical reports on the implementation of this plenum's resolution. This underlines the importance of the plenum's themes within the context of overall party activities. This information has been compiled with the help of the materials concerning the implementation of the 12th and 13th plenum resolutions. These materials were adopted by the executive commissions of party committees departments. The results of the control checks on ideological work in five voivodships -- these checks were carried out in November and December of last year in line with the Politburo's instructions -- were also taken into account.

As a result of the implementation of the appointed plenum tasks, the organization of the workers class has been strengthened and the importance of this class has increased. There has also been further development of the trade union movement, which now embraces some 50 percent of employees. The establishment of the National Trade Union Congress was an important event in the rebirth of this grassroots movement. Workers self-management bodies, which are the other important instruments of the workers class, now function in over 90 percent of enterprises. Members of the workers councils, which are staffed by a large ratio of workers, continue to be increasingly aware of their rights and duties, and the workers class continues to take increasing advantage of socialist democracy mechanisms, which make it possible for it to play an effective role in the nation.

In line with the 13th plenum resolutions and the timetable for their implementation, all party cells regard the task of strengthening ties with the working people as their primary task. This is one proof that the problems of workers and peasants, which are the basic classes and strata of our nation, are the problems to which the PZPR Central Committee devotes its attention. The problems of the intelligentsia will also be tackled very soon.

Efforts to ensure obsrevance of the principles of social justice, such as full employment, prices, taxation, social policy, and the wage system based on the motto of "to each according to his work," continue to play an important role in strengthening the party's ties with the working people.

In response to the general demands of the public, control and verification activities in the private sector of the economy were intensified. In 1984 some 22,707 economic crimes were uncovered, 23,709 suspects were charged, and 554 of these suspects were arrested. Fiscal bodies imposed fines of almost Zl billion, and in 468 cases licenses for economic activities were withdrawn.

Actions against people maintaining living standards in excess of their earnings and against profiteers, especially against those who speculate in expensive goods, were intensified. In 1984 some 930 persons were found to have lived beyond their legal earnings. Some 500 of them were arrested and their property, worth some Zl.5 billion, was impounded.

The course of accountability conferences demonstrated further improvements in the party's organizational cohesiveness, as was also attested to by the fact that party organizations continue to tackle the crucial problems of their communities and that progress is being made in assigning individual party tasks.

However, some members of the primary party organizations continue to be insufficiently militant and to treat their party membership in a formal manner. This is a complicated problem, one that the executive committees of primary party organizations must always have in mind.

Ideological activities continue to occupy more and more space in the work of party cells. We can say that after years of pushing the issue of ideological work to the margin of internal party life, ideological themes are beginning to slowly affect all activities of party work. The 12th and 13th plenum resolutions have played a crucial role in this.

Party cells continue to impart more significance to ideological work as attested to by the subjects of the meetings of their executive committees and secretarats and by the current work of party committees and organizations.

The increase in the numerical strength of trained aktivs whose political training has improved is a positive phenomenon. Party committees and the regional centers of party work have made great efforts to train these aktivis. However, their disproporionate deployment is a crucial shortcoming. The Central Committee Secretariat has made decisions regarding development of the network of party schools, which should greatly improve the long-term situation.

The Central Committee and the voivodship committee publishing agencies continue to print publications about the 13th plenum materials. In contrast to previous periods when only plenum documents were published, the present practice concentrates on materials concerning various aspects of ideological problems. These materials draw attention to the role and importance of the unity of ideology, policy, and economy in the daily activities of the primary party organizations and cells.

Some voivodship cells (Lodz) have proposed the organization of a popular-scientific session on this subject. It is also worth stressing that some 50 percent of the borchures issued for "The Library of Lecturers" in mid-1984 and in the first quarter of this year were devoted to ideological subjects.

They include positions such as "The Ideological Struggle in Culture After August 1980," "The System of Values in Socialist Training," "Controversies About Pluralism," "The Ideological and Political Meaning of the Theology of Liberation," and "The Dispute About the 40 Years of People's Poland."

The control checks carried out last year by the Central Committee departments on the flow of propaganda information and the materials sent by the Central Committee to voivodship committess, first-grade party cells, factory committees, and primary party organizations demonstrated that there are still difficulties in the flow of these materials between the first-grade party cells and the primary party organizations, especially in rural areas. The review of the extent to which these materials are used by party aktivs and members showed the same difficulties. In addition, it was noted that the way these materials read leaves much to be desired. Party aktivs, especially party members, take the view that the language of these materials and the way in which arguments are presented in them must be improved. Control checks produced a positive evaluation of TRYBUNA LUDU supplements for the ideological meetings of the primary party organizations as well as of ZAGADNIENIA I MATERIALY [PROBLEMS AND MATERIALS].

The control checks on the party's ideological work in five voivodships and inspections in the field show that there is still divergence between the size of the organizational efforts made by party cells and aktivs at all levels, on the one hand, and the actual results, on the other.

The Information Department had worked out further forecasts of the development of the sociopolitical situation and of the expected activities of our adversaries. Much attention has been devoted to supplying arguments for struggle against the anti-Polish, antisocialist, and antipeace policy of the United States.

Actions have continued to isolate our political adversary, and this has been achieved by revealing the ideological and class sources as well as foreign-agency functions of the political opposition in Poland. In line with the Central Committee Secretariat's decision, the primary party organizations have held two ideological meetings devoted to the antinational and anticommunist function of the political opposition in Poland, and to U.S. policy and its imperialist aims and neocolonial tactics that threaten world peace.

The mass media presentation of the manipulation techniques and of the hyprocrisy of the slogans proclaimed by the opposition in Poland and by Western radio stations has helped to demonstrate the subversive goals and the sources of inspiration and instruction aimed at diverting Poland from its socialist road and at spreading confusion and hatred within the nation.

The Central Committee materials addressed to the aktivs of the ideological front contained a number of detailed analyses of the propaganda and practices used by the adversary, showed the evolution of the tactics used by the underground and the Western subversive centers under the conditions of the country's changing sociopolitical situation, and presented appraisals of the large-scale U.S. propaganda campaigns against the socialist countries.

In the 18 months since the 13th plenum, research has been made into the state of awareness of PZPR members in 208 enterprises in which the Central Committee is directly interested. The results of this research have been presented to the Central Committee Secretariat. Special material illustrating the indoctrinating impact of the centers of ideological and propaganda subversion on intellectual communities has also been compiled.

Public opinion polls continue to confirm that more and more people accept the socialist political system, especially the political principles that determine the functioning of this system.

However, a large segment of the nation is still unconvinced of our political aims in various fields, is undecisive, and harbors various grudges.

Research has demonstrated that more than 50 percent of our adults hold incoherent and vague views, which can change under the impact of some impulse. However, insofar as specific issues are concerned, these people are increasingly ready to engage in rational dialogue, to listen to and accept arguments, and to commit themselves to socialist transformations.

The following permanent features can be listed as a result of the implementation of the 13th plenum resolutions in the past 18 months:

-- The position of ideological work within all party work has gained in strength, which is attested to by the increased number of ideological meetings held by various party cells and, primarily, by the fact that aktivs and, to a lesser extent, party members comprehend more and more the links between ideological work and economic and political activities.

-- A system of important programs for the nation's economic education is being created and implemented. A skillful and consistent implementation of these programs may result in slow but correct changes in social awareness.

-- Party aktivs have become more skillful in using ideological knowledge in the present political struggle. This is a result of the improved training system and of the consistent presentation of ideological issues in the mass media, which helps to strengthen the prowess and militancy of large sections of primary party organizations and party members.

Although the aforementioned features are for everyone to see, they are still not to our satisfaction because they are not consistent with the scale of the needs of the present ideological struggle. Implementation of the three main goals of ideological work as laid down by the Central Committee's timetable relating to 13th plenum tasks is not the best and is bound to continuously raise the concern of party cells and organizations. This is why we are disturbed that some people continue to disregard the importance of ideological work, that in some cases daily implementation of the principle that ideology, economics, and politics are a single entity continues to be replaced by occasional bouts of activity, and that there are cases of a formal and routine approach to ideology. The danger facing ideological work is the frequent practice of giving priority to occasional work is the frequent practice of giving priority to occasional propaganda tasks over consistent and regular work to enrich the political knowledge of the aktivs and to promtoe activities to effect changes in public awareness that are favorable to us.

OFFICIAL ON NEED FOR WORKER-PEASANT INSPECTION

AU311230 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 85 p 3

[Interview given by General of Division Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, to Jerzy Weber; "The Weapons of People's Power" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Weber] The work connected with setting up the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate is coming to an end, and a new body will assume a position in our system of state control. In line with the 18th plenum resolution, this inspection is expected to implement the working people's right to make direct control checks on all the phenomena in their surroundings. Does the experience of the Supreme Chamber of Control confirm the need for this kind of daily social control exercised by the working people?

[Hupalowski] Certainly.

This inspection will help develop socialist democracy and strengthen the political principle of people's power. The activities of the inspection should help strengthen one's awareness that the workers class, allied with the peasantry and intellectuals, is a sovereign in the socialist state and has the right to demand and see that the activities of the administration, offices, enterprises, institutions, cooperatives, and social organizations are consistent with the interests of the workers class and all the working people in towns and villages. The workers class should serve these interests in line with the law and the existing opportunities. Experiences shows that these principles of people's power are not being observed all the time everywhere.

[Weber] What facts can confirm this assertion?

[Hupalowski] We know of many such facts as a result of our control checks. There are many managers in state enterprises and in cooperatives who abuse the principles of independence to promote short-term parochial interests in defiance of national needs. There are people in the state administration and in public institutions who place themselves above the nation and the laws and who pooh-pooh the dignity fo citizens and their problems. There is too much tolerance of waste, bad management and abuse of official positions for private profit.

The Worker-Peasant Inspectorate will fulfill its tasks if it is able to raise conscious social discipline, particularly in the national economy and administration, and if it succeeds in consolidating the people's conviction that without a severe and active discipline it is impossible to fully overcome the present economic difficulties and that democracy denotes above all an exacting sense of responsibility for public affairs and for the fulfillment of one's duties at every post.

[Weber] This is what workers wanted the inspection to achieve as proved by the consultations with them after the 16th plenum. The experience to date of social control checks in our country makes it necessary for one to be cautious in predicting results. Is the strict cooperation between the inspection and the Supreme Chamber of Control to be the chief panacea for the ills of social control checks?

[Hupalowski] Certainly not the chief and not the only one. Of decisive significance is the principle that the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate will operate under the ideological-political leadership of the PZPR. The concept of the inspection stems from the ninth party congress resolution and from the party's leading role in the nation.

The Supreme Chamber of Control acts as coordinator and organizer vis-a-vis the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate and ensures the correct preparation and implementation of control activities and control recommendations. Our task is to protect the inspection against the failures suffered by the social control bodies operating in the past.

The Worker-Peasant Inspectorate will not engage in labor-intensive and complicated fiscal-economic analyses. It will probe primarily into irregularities obvious on sight and into subjective acts of negligence which cause wearisome social hardships. It will also encourage effective economic management, reductions in costs, a thrifty administration of production resources, increased productivity, and maintaining effective organization in enterprises and the necessary order in settlements, towns, and gminas. The Worker-Peasant Inspectorate will attack primarily the acts of negligence, the rapid removal of which is in the power of the local administrative and economic authorities. The immediate elimination of irregularities by the leaders of the institutions under control could produce three long-term results. First, it would make it obvious that we do not have to accept the existing neglect in our surroundings because eliminating much of this is in the power of the local authorities.

Instead of expecting action from "above," it is necessary to wage under one's own steam a determined struggle against evil things. Second, such a reaction will strengthen the worker-peasant inspectors' awareness that they are the weapons of people's power. Third, these reactions will make it necessary to improve the effectiveness of other measures to counter socially undesirable phenomena. One such measure that is most inept today is the system of internal control in enterprises and institutions. We expect that the performance of the worker-peasant inspectors will effect the desired improvements in the performance of all elements of internal control.

VATICAN ENVOYS ARRIVE FOR 3-WEEK VISIT

LD032242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Summary] Special Apostolic Nuncio Archbishop Luigi Poggi, accompanied by Prelate Janusz Bolonek from the council for the church's public affairs, has arrived in Poland on a 3-week visit.

JARUZELSKI AT PZPR VOIVODSHIP LEADERS CONFERENCE

AU311120 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 May 85 p 1

[Text] PAP -- A conference of PZPR voivodship committee first secretaries took place on the 24th and 25th of May. The present sociopolitical situation in the country and the directions of voivodship party cell activity stemming from it were discussed at the conference. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, attended the conference and referred to the problems which had been raised in the discussion. Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary Tadeusz Porebski also took part in the conference, as did Politburo candidate member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczal.

SESSION OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ASSOCIATION ENDS WORK

Officials Appointed, Reelected

LD012110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] In Warsaw the 14th general assembly of delegates of the Christian Social Association has ended its session. It assessed the work of the association during the last 4 years, the main theme being its participation in the construction of national accord and rebirth. New authorities of the association were appointed. Kazimierz Morawski was reelected as its chairman. Jan Glowczyk, secretary of the party Central Committee, made a speech.

Glowczyk Speaks

LD012136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2005 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpts of speech by Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at session of Christian Social Association in Warsaw 1 June 1985 -- recorded]

[Text] In its program assumptions, the Christian Social Association has given priority to the question of agreement and joint work of all Poles for the good of the homeland.

In recent years our state and nation have been confronted with difficult choices, often dramatic choices, and responsible tasks. We are solving them in the hope of a better tomorrow. The greatest dangers, which were observed in the days of profound crisis, as well as the attacks from opposing forces aiming to destabilize the country and change the system of government, are behind us. Today conditions have arisen in which attention and efforts can be focused on questions of the most topical importance for society. Every successive year shows more and more distinctly that the line of the Ninth Congress of the PZPR, the line of agreement, struggle, reforms and socialist renewal is the proper key to solving our Polish problems.

We are guided by the principle expressed in the declaration: What are we fighting for? Where are we going? The Polish interest requires the development of social activeness of citizens in general -- members of the party, of the allied parties and nonparty people, and of believers and nonbelievers. We are guided by the conviction that the common basic goals and strivings of the nation, the good of the socialist homeland and its further successful development, and the duty to face up to the challenges being brought by the turning point of the 20th and 21st centuries take precedence over all divisions.

The religious policy of the PPR has principles which are inviolable: equality of citizens regardless of their attitude to religion; freedom of conscience and belief and freedom for churches and religious organizations to fulfill their religious functions; their equality under the law of religious organizations; the separation of church and state; the secular character of state and educational institutions.

The observance of these principles creates good conditions for constructive cooperation between the state and the churches and religious organizations in all areas important for the life of the nation.

Taking these constitutional principles as its foundation, our party consistently acts in the interests of the constructive development of relations between the state and the churches and is desirous of an expansion of cooperation, for the good of Poland and world peace. It is when defending these principles in fact that we deem impermissible all manifestations of intolerance and abuse of religious rituals in order to engage in activity incompatible with the legal order and the interests of the PPR.

NEW CARDINAL SPEAKS AT INAUGURATION IN WROCLAW

LD012353 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Text] In Wroclaw, in the Cathedral of John the Baptist, church ceremonies connected with the inauguration of Henryk Cardinal Gulbinowicz, Wroclaw metropolitan, have been held. In an address for the occasion, delivered during the mass, Henryk Cardinal Gulbinowicz expressed the conviction that the honor of the purple for the Wroclaw metropolitan is at the same time proof of the recognition of Pope John Paul II for the great pastoral work of the entire Wroclaw Archdiocese. The cardinal also recalled the results of the difficult, selfless, peaceful work by Poles in the ancient Piast lands and thanked the authorities warmly for their understanding and help in implementing the pastoral needs of the church in lower Silesia.

INCREASE IN ROMANIAN REFUGEES IN SWEDEN NOTED

LD311531 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 31 May 85

[From the "Radio Magazine" program]

[Excerpt] As many Romanians have arrived in Sweden in just a few days as we normally receive in about a year. The flow of refugees from Romania has increased markedly. We met a few of those who arrived in Trelleborg to hear why they were allowed to leave their country and why they left:

[Reporter Aake Pettersson] An elderly man, speaking in poor English, says: This is a great chance for us, we do not know why we were suddenly allowed to leave Romania -- perhaps because we insisted for so long, for so many years. He is well educated, like most of the others. Almost all come from Bucharest. Many know each other, several have worked in the same factory. Why did they leave Romania?

The elderly man, pointing out that most of his compatriots left for purely political reasons, said: In a communist country like Romania, we who are religious, are discriminated against. A younger engineer says he tried to flee many times, but failed. He served time in prison for that. But the women say it is also largely a matter of economy, and Romania is the poorest country in the East at present. None of those I met belong, however, to the Hungarian or German minorities in Romania. But it has been known for a long time that the Hungarians in Transylvania, for instance, suffer discrimination in many cases, and some of them are being accommodated in a different part of the housing area Fageraengen.

What unites almost all Romanians who have arrived in Sweden so far, is that they believed that they had a chance to get to the United States, but now they know that that chance is small. Now they want to stay in Sweden. Several Romanians, speaking in English, said: We do not want to, nor can we, return to Romania. We are stateless; anyway, we cannot return home for 5 years, they say. And there is every indication that all the Romanians arriving in Sweden may stay here.

[Announcer] That was Aake Pettersson from our Malmo staff. The Romanians have been accommodated at the housing area in Fageraengen in Taelleborg, among other places. We do not know why we suddenly received permission to leave our country, the Romanians told our reporter. The Swedish authorities would like to know why, so today the legal director of the Foreign Ministry contacted the Romanian ambassador to Stockholm. At the same time the Swedish Embassy in Bucharest has been given the task of contacting the authorities in Romania to get information about this increased emigration from Romania, because Sweden wants to prevent, as it is stated, the uncontrolled emigration of Romanians to Sweden.

CEAUSESCU 31 May SPEECH TO AGRICULTURE COUNCIL

AU030951 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jun 85 pp 1-3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Forestry, and Water Management in Bucharest 31 May]

[Text] Dear comrades: I want to begin by extending warm, revolutionary greetings and best wishes to you, all participants in the enlarged plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture and to the other sectors on activity on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf. (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

The plenary session discussed at length -- in plenum and within sections -- issues connected with development of agriculture, food industry, forestry, and water management, and with optimally fulfilling the 1985 plan, thus ensuring that in agriculture, too, we will fulfill the current 5-year plan with the best of results and that the contribution made by this important sector of our national economy to the general development of our homeland and to the improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of our people will increase. (prolonged applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu -- RCP!")

As I have been informed, and judging by what I have heard today, the discussions at this plenary session have dealt with a broad range of problems. A multifaceted exchange of views has taken place and a number of positive results in various units -- both in agricultural production cooperatives and in state agricultural enterprises -- and in other areas have been outlined. At the same time, a number of justified criticisms have been made; some of the comrades have even voiced self-criticism about a number of shortfalls and about certain shortcomings that have been obvious in the activity of certain units in various areas of agricultural activity. Generally speaking, within the discussions -- especially within the sections -- numerous proposals were made on how to improve activity. The competent agricultural, party, and state bodies shall now examine all these proposals and resolve them so they eliminate certain shortfalls and create conditions for optimal activity in all areas.

True, apart from the great number of very positive proposals, there have also been some -- as I have been informed -- that from the very beginning cannot be accepted easily. I have been told for instance that this very morning a comrade proposed to reduce the agricultural area of units of the agro-industrial council he represents. Proceeding from the need for a better material incentive or in the name of a better material incentive, certain comrades, instead of properly understanding the meaning of the general policy promoted by our party and state in connection with material incentive, have made certain proposals within the sections with regard to modifying prices for certain agricultural products. I will refer only to these two problems, although other such proposals have been made that cannot be accepted since they do not correspond to the general development line of our agriculture and the achievement of the new agrarian revolution. I will discuss these two problems later. From the very beginning, however, I wanted to refer to this set of problems because I believe that the plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture and the other branches of activity must firmly proceed -- in discussing problems and in adopting decisions -- from the 13th party congress decisions that focus on an intensive development of the overall economy, and therefore on our agriculture as well. Intensive development and the fulfillment of the new agrarian revolution require a highly productive agriculture and the fulfillment of the measures we have discussed both at the congress and at the meeting that took place immediately after the congress in connection with achieving large yields -- the only way to ensure an increase in the real incomes of cooperative members and of the working people and our homeland's general development. (loud, prolonged applause)

Although carried out under somewhat more difficult conditions, the discussions have revealed that agricultural activity this spring has been concluded optimally and that crops, in general, are good. The possibility exists for us to ensure good crops as all agricultural working people pledged at the 13th party congress and at the December meeting on agricultural problems.

Recently I visited some agricultural units in two counties and I was able to see what the crop situation is in an important number of counties.

Therefore I believe that what has been said at this plenary session and within sections is true and that although there have not been very good conditions for agricultural work -- a long severe winter -- it will be possible to achieve good crops this year due to the work performed by cooperative members, by all working peoples in agriculture, by specialists, and due to the firm application of the knowledge of agricultural sciences and of the new technologies.

It is true that, not even half the year has passed, but summer crops and cereals will be harvested in at least 2-3 weeks; vegetables and other crops are being harvested already. The situation of fall crops is such that if properly tended we will ensure good yields. This is why I would like to extend, at this plenary session, warmest congratulations to all working people in agriculture and to ask them to make every effort and to work with a greater revolutionary elan in order to achieve good yields this year! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Proceeding from the existing situation, all necessary measures have to be taken to conclude, in the shortest time possible, preparations for harvesting summer crops on schedule and without any losses. This problem has been discussed in the plenary session and within sections. However, certain arrears and shortfalls in completely ensuring spare parts for the timely repair of machinery during the harvesting of crops have also been mentioned here. I believe that the necessary measures have to be taken so that in the coming days the problem as a whole, the problem of spare parts and of everything necessary for the repair and maintenance of tractors, combines, and of agricultural machinery in general is resolved.

We must see to it that the pledges that have been made and that the plan provisions aimed at harvesting barley in 3-4 work days and wheat in 8-10 days will be fully observed. By no means should the 1984 situation be repeated when certain counties and a number of units unjustifiably prolonged harvesting -- up to 30 days -- something that reduced yields to a great extent. I think it is not necessary for me to dwell on these problems. I want to ask all agricultural units, all country committees, and agricultural bodies to take firm measures, to make proper preparations, to ensure mechanizers and everything that is necessary to work day and night. It is not by accident that I have said "day and night" because the whole of the day must be used -- up to the last minute -- for harvesting while the night must be used for repair and maintenance of machines and tractors, so that they can be used to their full capacity during the daytime. This, apart from the fact that, in step with harvesting, plowing must be carried out immediately, at night, in view of the catch crops. Thus, when I said "day and night" I meant these activities that must be carried out so that we will be able to harvest crops under optimal conditions and to thoroughly prepare for catch crops.

We plan to sow a large area to catch crops of corn, vegetables, and fodder. We must sow these crops on schedule because they play an important role in ensuring the products we need. As you know, our area is limited. We are not able to expand it any more! However, through catch crops, secondary, and companion crops we can increase this area by 30-40 percent -- and thus actually cultivate 13-14 million hectares. It is in our power and we must do this! Even if we reap only fodder crops in places where the sowing activity is carried out after 20 July -- I am referring to corn -- this is a very good crop because it ensures the fodder base for our animals. Therefore, I want to ask you to thoroughly prepare and optimally carry out work needed for catch crops.

Third, I want to refer to the problem of tending fall crops, corn, and other crops. I have begun with corn because in this case especially the problem of hoeing is posed since it actually decides yields. Each year there have been large areas that were not hoed, thus cutting yields to half or even less.

I think that for none of those present in this hall is it necessary for me to repeat the great importance of hoeing; and yet I referred to it because, although all of you know this, it is not being carried out. Some people prefer to stay in offices, others in cafeterias -- if we are discussing things frankly -- or sit at the edge of a ditch instead of taking hold of a hoe and work as has always been done. We must understand that one cannot achieve an intensive agriculture without performing all agricultural work under favorable conditions.

Pledges have been made here, and last year 20 metric tons of corn per hectare were achieved. I hope that this year we will achieve such yields on much larger areas. However, such yields were not registered by sitting at the edge of a ditch, in a cafeteria, or in the office of a cooperative; such yields were achieved in the field and by carrying out the necessary work upon schedule. This is true for all the other crops, including catch crops! It must be understood that if we sow corn for grain it must be tended the same way as the first crop of corn since it is actually corn for grain. The month when it was sown does not matter. It must be worked the same way. Maybe the only thing that is necessary is to tend it even better given the shorter time for growing and to create conditions so that it can grow in a shorter time and so that we can achieve good yields.

I have begun with these problems because they are decisive now, this year, for fulfilling the 1985 plan and for achieving good yields in all areas. (loud applause)

As we discussed at the 13th party congress, at the December meeting, and on other occasions, the problem of grains continues to hold -- and will always do so -- a central place in the activity of our agriculture. We have to take steps to properly prepare the 1985-86 crop, the basis of which has to be set this fall, that is in about 3 months. We have registered a number of positive results. Last year a number of agricultural units and chairmen of those units were awarded the title 'Hero of Socialist Labor" for at least 8,000 kilograms of wheat and barley per hectare. This year there is a great number of units and thus a great number of candidates for this award. We at the State Council have taken steps and are making the necessary preparations to award more titles of "Hero of Socialist Labor" on the basis of more than 8,000 kilograms of wheat and barley yields per hectare as we mentioned in the fall. I Hope that the number of those who will receive this award will be much greater this year than last year. I hope that many of the candidates are in this hall! (loud applause)

I have reached the conclusion that certain improvements are necessary in the technology of wheat, especially as regards its density and other work. I know that these problems have been discussed here; however, I only want to draw attention to the fact that all necessary steps must be taken to prepare sowing properly, to carry out plowing optimally, and properly prepare lands, so that this fall, too, we will set a solid basis for increasing wheat and barley yields.

Decisive measures are also necessary to improve the technology of corn, beginning with its density and the performance of other activities. We must understand that large yields can no longer be achieved under outdated work conditions! Intensive agriculture requires a new way of thinking and of acting! We are talking about a revolutionary spirit of work. To be revolutionary in agriculture means to give up outdated technologies, attitudes, and theories -- which even in faculties had turned into dogmas -- according to which "a low density of crops fills the wagon." With a "low density," comrades, one cannot fill any wagaon, not in the case of grains, industrial crops, nor with regard to any other crop! We must seriously acquire a revolutionary spirit and must apply it in practice, in our work! Let us achieve new agriculture with a new technology!

Generally speaking, we have good seeds. The units that registered 8,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare have achieved this with domestic seeds. They have demonstrated that these seeds -- although there is room for improvement -- can ensure yields of 8,000 and 9,000 kilograms per hectare. I believe that by using these seeds and by ensuring a proper density next year we may increase the amount to 10,000 kilograms of wheat per hectare in the case of well-organized intensive cropping. In the case of corn we have already achieved 20 metric tons per hectare. There are units that have even achieved 25 metric tons, and some areas even 30 metric tons per hectare. Hence, our seeds permit us to achieve good yields, which certain people never even thought about a few years ago. Even those in research work did not dare to speak of 20 metric tons per hectare! Now this amount has been achieved and they seem to understand that these yields are even below the possibilities of the hybrids we have, below the possibilities of our soil, of the working people in agriculture, and below the possibilities of our cooperative members. Here, too, apart from seeds and all the other things, we must achieve new technologies, beginning with density and all the other works we have to carry out. It is true that there is a great difference between those who achieve 20 metric tons of corn per hectare and those who achieve 2 metric tons and some even less than 2 metric tons. However, it is in the power of each of them to register 20 metric tons of corn per hectare! If it is difficult for them to understand this in a meeting; they can very well get on a train to visit units that have registered such yields, and with the help of the county party committees or the agricultural directorates, see how cooperative members or state enterprises are working in such instances. And on returning to their units they should do the same!

We must understand that we are duty-bound to do all we can to achieve a grain yield of 28-33 million metric tons -- a condition for fully ensuring what our country requires, the development of animal breeding, and an increase in the contribution made by agriculture to the country's general progress. We must act so that in a few years we will fulfill this goal set by the 13th party congress, a goal that is fully achievable! (loud, prolonged applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceasusescu -- RCP!")

I deem it necessary for all units, all counties, and all agro-industrial councils to work out a program of general measures to fulfill the production put forward by the 13th party congress.

We must see that there are no longer counties and units with low yields such as 4,000 kilograms of wheat and barley per hectare. This is considered a low yield, but in the first stage at least all counties and all units must propose to top 4,000 kilograms per hectare and introduce programs for intensive cropping and for achieving yields of 10,000 kilograms of wheat and 20 metric tons of corn per hectare. We must no longer be content with record crops only on certain lands. We have the necessary conditions and we must do all we can to achieve good yields on all areas! This is the way to increase -- I want to repeat -- the incomes of cooperative members and private farmers, and the income of working people in agriculture! This is the way to turn our agriculture into a modern and advanced agriculture. (loud, prolonged applause)

It is also necessary to pay greater attention to industrial crops -- I am referring to the entire group of industrial crops. In their case, too, you have heard of new densities and of the fact that soybean should be sown at a distance of 12 centimers instead of 70. This means a 5 and 1/2 or almost 6 times greater density. It is obvious that yields will also be a few times larger than up to now. And this holds true for all industrial crops!

Therefore, it is necessary to proceed to new technologies in the case of industrial crops, too, and to act with great determination to register large yields. , It must be understood that our requirements of industrial crops, including soybean, must be met in our country.

We cannot -- and should not -- breed animals by importing soybean! Actually, this does not make any sense! Never has Romanian animal breeding resorted to imports to complete protein requirements. We must seriously see that good yields are also achieved in the case of industrial crops, in keeping with plan provisions and in keeping with the level of those units that already achieved record yields last year. We have favorable conditions to achieve this!

In gardening it is easily possible to double yields per hectare in vegetables and to achieve an appropriate density in new plantings -- vines and fruit trees -- in order to achieve double the present yield. We can by no means be satisfied with the yields we achieve in vegetable growing, although they have increased compared with the yields of 4-5 years ago; however, our possibilities are much greater! We still make too little use of companion crops that can help us achieve large crops without allocating new areas for vegetable growing, given the fact that there is no more such area available. We must make maximal use of the areas we have -- and companion crops are a requirement in our country. Those who have large expanses of land do not have to bother with such things; they even decide to limit land for sowing. We, however, are not able to do this. Therefore, we must try to achieve from the lands we have several concomitant crops, besides catch crops. Gardening -- I am referring especially to vegetable growing -- makes this possible. It enables us to ensure a large number of products and thus increase the incomes of cooperative members and of the state agricultural enterprises. We have the necessary conditions and we must see that this year gardening will optimally meet the consumption requirements and will yield larger quantities for export.

As far as animal breeding is concerned, the plenary session outlined a number of positive results. And indeed, one can state that, on the whole, progress has been made in this area, although not in keeping with plan provisions. I want to draw special attention to the still low milk and wool production and to the low profitability as regards the weight of animals when slaughtered, and other such things.

Determined action is necessary to optimally fulfill the plan provisions on developing animal breeding in order to ensure a more pronounced development of production in this sector and to incrase the medium weight of animals when slaughtered. We are losing an important quantity of meat every year or we slaughter a greater number of animals because we cannot achieve the animal weights stipulated in the plan -- and that are being achieved throughout the world. I believe that all units and all counties must firmly apply the measures worked out in this direction. We must see that the plan provisions are implemented in the animal breeding sector and that we will conclude this year with numbers, for all animal breeds, that are in keeping with plan provisions. I believe that the necessary conditions exist and we must take the required steps.

First and foremost, we must ensure a better fodder base and we must make full use of the more than 4 million hectares of pastures and grasslands. Let us see that the necessary fodders are ensured for all our units throughout the winter. At the same time, I would like to draw attention to the fact that cattle and sheep should not be kept in stables. They must be ensured normal living conditions, as it were. We must ensure their grazing on pastures throughout the summer and fall. It is not normal and we must no longer continue the practice -- completely wrong in fact -- of keeping animals in stables during the summer. As a matter of fact, in the winter, too, we must create conditions so that they can be outside most of the time.

I do not now want to refer to other problems we have repeatedly discussed. We must take all necessary steps to create order in the animal breeding sector in order to ensure the appropriate development of our livestock and a great increase in our animal products. We have everything necessary for this. The achievements registered in units that are firmly applying the achievements of science and the norm of animal breeding are quite instructive.

Nothing special has to be done! These units have not performed miracles either! They simply do what each unit should do. We must take firm action so as to complete the modernization of stables this year! We must remove cement from all stables, we must ensure water, and take the other measures we have discussed, and we must firmly act to create order in this sector and optimally implement the programs envisaged for animal breeding.

Dear comrades, another problem is the one of judiciously making use of lands and -- in connection with this -- the problem of applying all measures for combating soil erosion, for drainage, and for increasing soil fertility. Not reducing agricultural lands, not the afforestation of certain areas, but firm measures against soil erosion and for reclaiming agricultural lands are necessary! We must also preserve our forests, we must not accept deforestation or a reduction of forest areas -- this would be a great mistake -- but neither should we reduce agricultural or tillable lands for afforestation purposes! We must preserve the balance we have at this point that will ensure a balanced development and the proper preservation of our environment.

We still have a few hundred unused hectares, part of which we proposed to return to agriculture through work to combat soil erosion. Certainly, part of this land will be allocated for afforestation, namely from areas that are not being used at this point, which amounts to almost 600,000 hectares. However, the problem posed for agriculture is to take all necessary measures to judiciously use every meter and every strip of land -- as was said formerly -- in order to achieve maximal yields.

Let us carry out irrigation work and use this appropriately! The irrigation program is known. There are certain shortfalls in implementing this program and other land improvement work. We must take all necessary steps so that in the next 7 months we eliminate those shortfalls and have the plan provisions in that area fulfilled. I should no longer have to repeat the fact that for us irrigation is a decisive factor in achieving intensive agriculture, the new agrarian revolution, and in achieving the yields stipulated in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

We also have a number of special programs in various areas; their number is quite high, as you know. However, some of those programs -- unfortunately -- are not receiving the right attention. I would like to refer to only one of them, to the situation in silkworm farming. Year in, year out the provisions of this program are not being implemented, although no special efforts are required. We must by all means achieve what we have envisaged for silkworm farming and we must ensure silk yarn.

I believe that all county party committees and people's councils must take steps and go through the programs -- both in silkworm farming and other areas -- and work out the necessary measures to implement them. If the 3 million silkworm farms -- I am referring only to the farms of cooperative members and peasants in noncooperativized areas, but there are other farms in communes that could also cultivate silkworms -- would each produce 5 kilograms of silk cocoons per year -- something that is easy to achieve -- we would achieve 15,000 metric tons of silk cocoons. Not to mention what has to be done in cooperatives, schools, and state agricultural enterprises to develop silkworm farming. We must do all we can to implement the silkworm farming program and to implement all special programs on developing the various sectors of agriculture. To implement them, all village residents must lend a hand and work. Work is not something to be ashamed of; on the contrary, it is an honor and a reason for pride in being a producer, in achieving something for society, for yourself. It is not enough to say only at meetings that work is an honor and virtue; we must turn work into an honor and virtue in practice! Work is the basis for our socialist development and the basis of the development of society in general! (loud applause) Unfortunately, we still have certain people who believe that one has to be ashamed of work; in particular, some people believe that one has to be ashamed of tending animals.

Formerly in our country the peasant took pride in raising animals. Now in many units people are ashamed of tending animals. We must see that this attitude -- I do not say old, but new attitude -- that has emerged simply disappears. To tend animals is, indeed, a very important thing and we must see to it that all our youth regain the love of tending animals! (loud, prolonged applause)

Thus, to implement all our programs we must proceed from the need to have each unit, each cooperative, each state agricultural enterprise, and our agricultural, party, and state bodies thoroughly follow and ensure measures for their implementation. Only thus will we be able to fulfill the provisions of the next 5-year plan and only thus will we achieve new agriculture that will yield higher outputs and will create conditions for constantly improving the general well-being of our people and for strengthening the material basis of socialism and communism in Romania! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Dear comrades and friends, the problems of agriculture are many and important. But the people active in agriculture are also numerous and have reached a level of education and culture that permits us to propose the achievement of the new agrarian revolution under favorable conditions.

It is necessary for research work in agriculture to intensify its efforts to achieve new and much more productive seeds for all areas. This is also true for wheat, barley, and corn, areas in which we have to achieve a better and earlier hybrid.

Since low-sized wheat has been under discussion here, I believe we should not strive for high-sized wheat, but, on the contrary, grow low-sized varieties that ensure an appropriate wheat grain and ears. Wheat that is too high-sized reduces our yields -- as you very well know.

In general, our research work that has recorded many positive results -- I have mentioned this -- must work in a more intensive and more revolutionary spirit. Here, too, problems must be dealt with with greater courage, all sorts of bold experiments must be carried out more intensively in order to shorten the duration of both research work and the introduction of results into the production process. We have modern means for this; we have everything available to ensure that many projects, which formerly took years, will be carried out in 1 year or at most in 2 years, and that they are applied in the production process.

Cooperation between research and production must be closer, as must cooperation with the powerful state and cooperative units, with engineers, with agricultural cooperative members, and peasants in those units. I want to praise those who set an example for research work through their high production, and I want to stress that they have been the engineers in the production process, the cooperative members, mechanics, and agricultural workers. They have been the first to achieve 20 and 25 metric tons of corn per hectare, and they have persuaded research work, too, that this is possible.

Therefore, contacts between research and production are to the benefit of both! Of course, units that have obtained large crops received seeds from research; however, they also prove to our researchers that these seeds, under certain conditions, can produce more. We must unite and develop this cooperation! Only by uniting research and production -- including, and I repeat this, the concrete work of cooperative and agricultural workers and mechanics -- can we make progress, develop our agricultural science, attain larger crops, and ensure that crops of 10,000 kg wheat and 20,000 kg corn per hectare become an overall characteristic feature in all our units! (loud applause)

Dear comrades, at the same time, we must further expand activities in state agricultural enterprises and agricultural production cooperatives. I would like to praise those cooperative farms that have obtained much bigger crops than many state agricultural enterprises in the same region, something that proves that their organization and way of thinking were higher than in many state enterprises. There was a time when the state agricultural enterprises were indeed an example for others. I do not want to offend the state agricultural enterprises, as many of their representatives are present here. As a matter of fact, it was I who insisted that a large number of workers from state agricultural enterprises be present at this plenum, since I wanted to dwell on this problem in particular. The state agricultural enterprises no longer fulfill a vanguard role in our agriculture. Routine and conservatism have penetrated the thinking of certain workers in state agricultural enterprises. The engineers of cooperative farms have become more daring than many engineers in state agricultural enterprises! Likewise, the cooperative farmers are also bolder than many workers in state agricultural enterprises. We must change this state of affairs, particularly as the state agricultural enterprises continue to own very good land. They continue to enjoy somewhat better material conditions than many cooperative farms, including conditions in the field of fertilizers, let alone the larger number of experts. We must change this state of affairs in state agricultural enterprises as of this year. They must resume their place in the vanguard and must be at the head of the agrarian revolution and the struggle for an advanced agriculture! This is a requirement for all those working in state agricultural enterprises! (loud applause)

At the same time we must improve activities in all agricultural production cooperatives! We must ensure that the good results attained by a very large number of cooperative farms should be generally introduced in all units and we must increase the role of the working people's general meetings. Cooperative farmers should never forget that they are the owners, producers, and end-users of their achievements! The cooperative farms belong to them, hence they are responsible for them and must do their best to carry out work under even better conditions and obtain ever better results.

Let us increase the role of management councils in state agricultural enterprises and cooperative farms as collective leadership bodies of the entire activity. Workers revolutionary democracy must not be just a means for discussing problems. Of course, this is also very important; however, workers revolutionary democracy must lead to increasing the responsibility of each individual at his workplace in the struggle of all units to obtain the best crops in all fields -- grain, industrial crops, livestock, and so forth. We can and must ensure that our basic agricultural units, the state agricultural enterprises and the agricultural cooperative farms -- cooperating in close unity, while also competing for a leading place -- should become strong units from an economic and political viewpoint and the firm promoters of the new agrarian revolution. (loud and prolonged applause)

Higher responsibilities devolve on agricultural machinery depots, too. A large part of agricultural activities is today carried out with mechanized means. These problems were discussed in the plenum and particularly in the sections. We must also improve the activity of these depots and further increase their responsibility, as well as the responsibility of mechanics, in carrying out agricultural work on time and under commendable conditions, as this is a decisive factor for implementing agricultural production development programs in all sectors. Here, too, the general meetings and the management councils must better fulfill their tasks. They must further strengthen cooperation with cooperative farms and firmly apply the principles of material incentives in accordance with the yields attained, so that all the income of the mechanics -- beginning with the income of the machinery depot's director -- depends on the yields attained on the fields worked by the mechanics.

At the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Machine Building and the enterprises turning out agricultural machines to the fact that they must pay greater attention to raising the qualitative and technical level of agricultural machinery and must resolutely proceed, along with all workers employed in agriculture, to producing new systems of agricultural machines and aggregates capable of carrying out several operations concurrently. Until we come up with new machinery systems, we should create systems using existing machines, by combining them appropriately, as has been done in many places. On this basis we can shorten the length of agricultural operations, reduce the consumption of diesel oil and fuel in general, and commendably carry out agricultural operations.

The machine-building industry and the Ministry of Agriculture must pay particular attention to ensuring proper supplies of spare parts. We have established a program in this respect and we must resolutely proceed to implementing it commendably.

We must also meet, in accordance with plan provisions, the agricultural requirements for fertilizers and other chemical products, while ensuring their rational utilization. We must apply new technologies for fertilizer spreading. Certain results have shown that better results can be attained with fewer fertilizers. There is no doubt that we must use pesticides and herbicides; however, we must do away with their excessive use. It is absolutely necessary to examine the way in which these chemical substances are utilized, since they also have negative effects, and we must introduce new technologies in this field, too, technologies that can lead to substantially reducing the use of chemical ingredients. I repeat, we must not tolerate the totally erroneous trend of utilizing overlarge quantities of pesticides and herbicides! They are harmful to man's health, too! Together with the Ministry of Chemistry, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Health, we will have to review and establish new norms for utilizing these chemical substances.

We have a better and easier alternative, namely natural fertilizers that we do not fully utilize. I was told that in the 1984-85 period we have not used even 50 percent of the available quantities of organic fertilizers. Such fertilizers are easily available and, as you know, they give even better results in agricultural production. Therefore, while taking all steps to ensure the technical-material base and everything else required, we must also aim at utilizing everything we have in a rational way and with increasingly better results.

We must lay particular emphasis on problems connected with the proper organization of production and work and with greater labor productivity -- which were discussed to a lesser extent in the plenum and sections -- as well as the problems pertaining to economic efficiency. We must take resolute steps to ensure that all state and cooperative agricultural units pay greater attention to economic results and efficiency. We have many agricultural units with good results, but there are many others with poor results, too. Therefore, each unit and county committee, as well as all general directorates and agricultural bodies must take resolute steps to improve the overall activity of agricultural units. We must ensure that socialist remuneration principles and the overall contract system are firmly applied in agriculture, too; we must ensure that the incomes of all those working in this sector are directly linked to production growth.

We must pay particular attention to ensuring the state stocks of agricultural and food products by contracting for products in time and especially by taking over the products contracted for. We must work to ensure that self-management and self-supply function properly in all counties and localities. I believe that I no longer have to dwell on these aspects; we discussed them at last December's meeting.

However, I would like to draw attention to these issues because we cannot be satisfied with the results scored in this field in the first months of this year. We must resolutely work to ensure that all commissions in noncooperative communes fulfill their tasks and that the peasantry in these regions should contract for products, but also deliver to the state all products contracted for.

I believe that we can make some improvements in this field, as well, proceeding from the fact that current procedures may not be the best ones. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry Department should assume full responsibility in contracting for milk and livestock and in taking delivery of these products. I am also referring to the solving of other problems that have emerged and ensuring that the Food Department and other food industry units have their own means of taking delivery of milk and other agricultural products. (applause) This is a key problem for the proper functioning of self-supply and for securing the state stocks of agricultural and food products; we cannot allow each consumer cooperative to accomplish this as it deems fit, including the management of Centrocoop (Central Union of Consumer Cooperatives), which has not fulfilled the duties entrusted to it by the party and state in this respect. (applause)

We will shortly bring, as of next month, further improvements to this field. We will take the necessary steps to introduct order and discipline in this sector, beginning with the second part of this year, and I repeat that this applies to both state agricultural enterprises and to cooperative farms! All must understand that deliveries to state stocks are an obligation, not a voluntary task; all contracts must be fully observed! This is one of the basic tasks of our agriculture for the country's overall development! (loud applause)

Generally speaking, I believe that we should do more to improve the activity of the food industry at the county level and nationwide, so that the Food Industry Department can fulfill the role for which it was set up.

Unfortunately, we cannot say that our food industry has risen to the level of requirements or its possibilities. This field is still permeated by an outdated and conservative attitude that prevents it from firmly proceeding to appropriately processing better agricultural products and meeting the people's requirements with good food supplies. I have recently discussed this problem with the comrades in the management of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and I believe that the established measures should be applied faster.

Dear comrades, the plenum also discussed the field of forestry and pastures in mountainous areas that are now administered by the forestry bodies. We have a program for this field, too. However, certain provisions of this program were violated, and consequently, we must take resolute steps to eliminate shortcomings in this field. All necessary measures should be taken to commendably fulfill the forestry program and all its provisions. I do not wish to dwell in detail on this program. I would just like to draw attention to the fact that -- regarding pastures in mountainous areas -- together with the Ministry of Agriculture, we must ensure everything necessary to properly maintain and increase their yields. If the proposals on supplying mechanized means for these areas can be substantiated, then we must rapidly proceed to implementing these measures, so that the almost 2 million hectares of pastures available can double or treble their present yields, and so that proper grazing conditions are secured in forests, in accordance with established provisions. We can thus contribute to substantially improving the fodder base of animals!

The waters committee also belongs to the National Council; it also plays an important role both in irrigation work and in other activities to ensure drinking water and to clean, dam, and preserve rivers. All these activities are playing a very important part in the program for Romania's development in the next 5-year plan.

I believe that the waters committee and the Ministry of Forestry should take all necessary steps to commendably fulfill the highly responsible tasks devolving upon them in their fields of activity.

Esteemed comrades, in view of problems facing our agriculture and the targets set by the party's 13th congress, we must take measures to improve the management and planning of agriculture in accordance with the new requirements set by expanding self-management and with the need to apply the new economic mechanism and to increase the responsibility of counties, units, and relevant sectors.

At the same time, we must further strengthen control and the spirit of responsibility in all sectors! We must pay particular attention to improving overall activities and implementing the tasks devolving on joint agro-industrial councils. Likewise, county agricultural directorates must also fulfill to a larger extent their role in the county agricultural management. One can talk at length about this subject. However, I believe that these problems were discussed in detail during the debates in sections; I just wanted to draw attention to this matter.

Generally speaking, the Ministry of Agriculture must draw all necessary conclusions from the discussions on both the positive and negative results thus far, and must work to commendably fulfill our agriculture.

I would particularly like to draw attention to the activity of the National Agriculture Council and other sectors, which must ensure, in a broad and democratic way, uniform control over the fulfillment of all programs by all other bodies belonging to this council, since all these bodies have various responsibilities in implementing the agricultural development program.

I believe that all management councils in ministries, as well as the National Agriculture Council will draw the necessary conclusions and act so as to commendably fulfill their responsibilities and unswervingly implement the lwth congress decisions on achieving intensive agriculture and carrying out a new agrarian revolution in Romania! (loud and prolonged applause)

Of course, comrades, party bodies and organizations play an important role in the entire activity. All party organizations in agricultural units as well as the commune, town, and county party committees must draw the necessary conclusions from activities thus far and take more resolute steps to fulfili their role as the leading political force. This role, as I have often stated in the past, does not mean staying aloof from problems; on the contrary, it means that one should take concrete steps to unite all working people toward a single goal, with the communists as an example of work to solve agricultural problems on time and under good conditions. The party's leading role must manifest itself in the way in which the communists and party bodies and organizations know how to fulfill party decisions, unite all working people in a single direction, ensure Romania's firm progress along the road of socialism and communism, raise the people's overall well-being, and strengthen the fatherland's independence and sovereignty! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu -- RCP!" and "Ceausescu and the people!")

All people's councils must also fulfill their role in commendably organizing the carrying out of agricultural work, in accordance with the country's laws. Each commune, town, and county people's council bears full responsibility for implementing agricultural programs and attaining the agricultural yields, hence it must act in accordance with these obligations and provisions.

Let us do everything to strengthen discipline, order, and the spirit of responsibility in all fields! Let us pay more attention to professional and technical training and to raising the qualifications of all working people and the training of all agricultural experts!

I was told that the plenum discussed a number of proposals on training the necessary cadres for agriculture. The party leadership has been examining these problems for some time as well as the need to improve the professional training of youth in all sectors; we plan to achieve this in agriculture, as well. Indeed, our youth must be thoroughly trained in agriculture and agricultural mechanization, in accordance with the legal provisions. Agricultural education, including higher education, must ensure that the knowledge and handling of agricultural machines become an obligation for all those being trained for agriculture. (loud applause) However, they must also learn chemistry and biology. Highly efficient agriculture can only be attained with highly trained agricultural workers. We will appropriately improve the training of cadres, including mechanics, so that our mechanics become really familiar with the tractor, harvester, and other agricultural machines and know how to operate and maintain them; only thus will they be good workers and mechanics in our agriculture! (loud applause)

As I have said on other occasions, too, we must make steady efforts to ensure that an appropriate number of young people stay in agriculture and master the profession of good agricultural workers in the broad sense of the word. We need men with a high level of training; we want an important number of young people to train themselves for work in agriculture! This is one of the basic prerequisites for the permanent development of our agriculture. (loud applause)

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion, I would like to again express the conviction that all participants in the enlarged plenum of the National Agriculture Council and other sectors will return to their places of work with the firm determination to do their best to expediently fulfill this year's plan, by carrying out on time and under good conditions all operations required by each stage of activity in the coming months, thus laying a lasting foundation for the 1986 crop.

I would like to wish all those present, the cooperative peasants, the entire peasantry, and all those working in agriculture ever greater success and ever richer crops this year so as to increase the contribution of agriculture to implementing the party program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism! (loud applause and cheers)

I again wish you success in your activity, much health and happiness! Ever richer crops! (loud applause and cheers; prolonged chants: "Ceausescu -- RCP!", "Ceausescu and the people!", and "Ceausescu -- Romania, our esteem and pride!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, all those present cheer at length for the RCP, the leading political force in our society, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the country.)

DOBRESCU HEADS PARTY DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

For media coverage of the 27 May-1 June visit to the Soviet Union by an RCP delegation headed by Miu Dobrescu, Political Executive Committee member, including its meeting with E.A. Shevardnadze, first secretary of the Georgian Communisty Party, and with M.S. Solomentsev, CPSU Politburo member, see the Eastern Europe section of the 4 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

FRG CHANCELLOR KOHL ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD040927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], has welcomed and greeted FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl, who has arrived by air from Bonn to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia.

The official talks between Milka Planinc, FEC president, and Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl will begin this afternoon in the Palace of the Federation of Novi Beograd. During the talks views will be exchanged at length on the development of bilateral relations and cooperation and on the most topical issues pertaining to international political and economic life. Attention is expected to focus on a discussion of the present situation in Europe.

FEC DISCUSSES PLANINC U.S. VISIT, EXPORTS

LD032004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 3 June (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], informed the council during its afternoon session today about her visit to the United States. The council assessed that the visit by the FEC president to the United States was successful and that it contributed to a better understanding and knowledge between the two friendly countries. The assessment was also made that this visit has established the conditions for the better promotion of comprehensive cooperation between the United States and Yugoslavia.

As stated by the federal secretary for information, the FEC discussed a report on implementing the joint foreign currency policy in 1985. It was noted that the agreed joint foreign currency policy objectives are not being fully met; primarily, exports are not rising in the way planned. In this connection every measure must be taken in organizations of associated labor concerning the implemention of the export programs. The Yugoslav Chamber of Economy should establish why the export programs in individual branches and industrial activities are not being implemented. The assessment was made that economic policy measures should support as efficiently as possible the joint export programs and also that the procedure for using foreign credits earmarked for raising exports should be simplified. In addition measures should be taken to stabilize the conditions on the domestic market, primarily to reduce demand so as to create the conditions for boosting exports especially on the convertible currency market.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT EANES OFFICIAL VISIT 28 MAY

Welcoming Ceremony Held

LD282050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, arrived here this evening for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. At Belgrade airport he was welcomed by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The welcoming ceremony was also attended by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]; Borislav Krajina, FEC member; Ilija Radakovic, deputy federal secretary for national defense, and other officials.

President Eanes was accompanied by Jaime da Gama, Portuguese minister for foreign affairs; Dr Raquel Ferreira, secretary of state for foreign trade; and other high-ranking officials.

Following the inspection of an honor guard, the playing of the national anthems, and other state honors, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Portugal, left by car for the palace at Dedinje, the Portuguese president's residence while visiting Yugoslavia.

The top-level Yugoslav-Portuguese official talks are expected to start tomorrow.

Vlajkovic-Eanes Talks Open

LD291804 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Official Yugoslav-Portuguese talks have started in Belgrade. Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, exchanged views on questions of bilateral cooperation and international relations. Before the start of the talks, the Portuguese president laid flowers on the grave of President Tito. From Belgrade, here is Sonja Badel:

[Badel] Presidents Vlajkovic and Eanes devoted greatest attention in the first round of talks to bilateral relations. Satisfaction was expressed over the fact that in the relations between the two countries an increasing level of understanding and friendship is being achieved, as well as the conviction that the third visit by President Eanes to our country will contribute to the promotion of comprehensive cooperation. Particular stress was placed on the need to develop economic cooperation, in which not all possibilities have been exploited so far. Trade exchange between the two countries amounted to only $23.5 million last year. It is in the interest of both sides to step up economic cooperation in agriculture, machine building, the electronics industry, and shipbuilding.

The EEC was one of the unavoidable subjects. The Portuguese side again stressed that Portugal's entry into the EEC will not be to the detriment of Yugoslavia's interests.

In the exchange of views on general trends in the world, special attention was devoted to the crisis spots. Concern was expressed that ways out of the crisis in the Middle East, Central America, and southern Africa are being sought slowly, the latter being an area about which President Eanes spoke with particular knowledge. The Yugoslav and Portuguese sides jointly condemned the policy of the racist regime in Pretoria.

The two presidents will continue their exchange of views on international questions on Friday. President Eanes will spend tomorrow visiting the SR of Macedonia.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

LD292024 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1423 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- The foreign ministers of Yugoslavia and Portugal, Raif Dizdarevic and Jaime Gama, have held separate talks during which they exchanged views on the state of bilateral relations and on a number of most important international problems.

Both sides assessed bilateral relations as very good and expressed joint interest in their further promotion and development. They drew particular attention to possibilities for more extensive and bolder development of economic cooperation. In this connection they expressed support for the work done by the mixed committee for economic cooperation and stressed that at its next meeting the committee should examine all the existing initiatives and proposals in order to give cooperation in this field a more concrete form and enrich it.

The question of Portugal's entry into the EEC was also considered in connection with economic cooperation. The Portuguese side stressed that Yugoslavia should not be worried in this connection and that it can count on Portugal's understanding and support when resolving any questions of its relations with the EEC.

Also stressed was the importance of cultural cooperation, a field in which a number of important events, such as the week of Yugoslavia in Lisbon and Oporto, and so forth, have taken place.

In the field of political relations the two sides expressed interest in continuing the dialogue and cooperation in the sphere of the two countries' international activities and in particular with regard to issues on which the two countries hold similar or identical views. This particularly applies to European developments and to the disarmament program. Views were also exchanged on the state of East-West relations, the situation in Europe, the role and activities of the Nonaligned Movement, North-South problems, and a number of hotbeds of crisis.

Both sides expressed support for the CSCE process and stressed the important role played by European countries in creating an atmosphere of trust and cooperation at the meetings in Stockholm, Budapest, and Bern whose work should take place in a spirit of cooperation rather than confrontation. The Portuguese side laid stress on the positive role played by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries at the Stockholm conference.

Exchanging views on disarmament problems, the two sides expressed similar views and noted that the arms race does not benefit anyone. The Geneva talks should be continued on a more productive basis and be accompanied by the further consolidation of contacts and cooperation, which would result in a general improvement of the climate in Europe.

The Portuguese side showed interest in the nonaligned countries' activities and stressed that it values the role played by these countries as an independent international factor. The situation in southern Africa was also discussed.

The federal secretary renewed his invitation to the Portuguese minister to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The talks on international themes will be resumed after the Portuguese delegation's return from the SR of Macedonia.

Vlajkovic, Eanes Resume Talks

LD311443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav-Portuguese highest-level talks ended in Belgrade today. Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, expressed a firm desire for the further promotion of bilateral relations.

The exchange of views on the international situation, which was also discussed by the two countries' foreign ministers, Raif Dizdarevic and Jaime Gama, demonstrated a high degree of similarity or identity of views on certain international issues, in particular the problems of southern Africa.

The promotion of Yugoslav-Portuguese economic cooperation was discussed by Borislav Krajina, FEC member, and Raquel Ferreira, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign trade. They agreed that a meeting of the Yugoslav-Portuguese committee for economic cooperation should be held as early as this year. Fresh contacts are also envisaged between representatives of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia and the corresponding Portuguese institutions.

Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, said today that the prospects for the promotion of relations between the two countries' governments, parliaments, and corresponding economic sectors are considerable.

During the part of the talks which dealt with international issues, the two sides exchanged views on East-West relations, the Geneva arms talks, the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, the Nonaligned Movement's activities -- especially as regards the forthcoming ministerial meeting in Luanda -- and on the situation in southern Africa.

In connection with its forthcoming entry into the EEC, the Portuguese side said that it would bear in mind Yugoslav interests as well.

Portuguese President Eanes invited SFRY President Radovan Vlajkovic to visit Portugal.

After the talks Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, entertained the visitor from Portugal to a formal luncheon which was attended by prominent representatives of Yugoslav socipolitical life and associates of President Eanes. During the luncheon, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere the two presidents exchanged toasts.

Eanes Departs

LD311454 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Belgrade, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, accompanied by his wife and aides, ended his visit to Yugoslavia and left for Lisbon today. At Belgrade airport in Surcin he was seen off by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other prominent personalities of Yugoslav sociopolitical life.

After the usual military honors, President Eanes took leave of his host Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and other Yugoslav personalities.

The ceremony was attended by Ilijaz Kurtesi, president of the SFRY Assembly; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Presidency of the Serbian SR; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president; Blazo Mandic, SFRY ambassador to Portugal, and other personalities.

SUKRIJA ADDRESSES PEC MUNICIPALITY COLLECTIVE

LD010347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpts] Pec, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, visited Pec today. He first toured the leather and footwear factory, where on the occasion of the collective's 25th anniversary, he was presented with a gold plaque for his contribution to development.

Expressing thanks for the plaque, Ali Sukrija expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the collective had opened prospects for the development of Pec municipality and its population.

When 25 years ago a delegation of comrades from the federation, the SR of Serbia, and the province came here we all sat down to discuss what could be done in Pec, which at that time had only several small businesses, a brickworks, a sawmill, and a lot of unemployed people. We then came up with the idea of replacing the brickworks with a footwear factory. To that purpose Kosovo received a total of 800,000,000 dinars, which at that time was a lot of money. Some of that money was also used for financing several industrial projects in the province. That was the beginning of industrialization in Kosovo, Sukrija said.

We must never forget where we were at that time and what we started with. Today neither Pec nor any other town or village in Kosovo look as they did in those days, when despite the country's poverty and difficult situation caused by the economic blockade, Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities and its working class readily gave enormous amounts of money to Kosovo.

Ali Sukrija described the struggle for increased production, income, and exports as the priority task facing not only communists and workers but all other forces in society. In this, attention must be paid to the quality of products, economizing measures, and production costs. Only if that is achieved can we go out into the world market.

Failing to keep pace in this sphere will lead us to destruction, and no social policy will help us to extricate ourselves. Today the world is rushing towards the 21st century and into space, developed countries in Europe are uniting in order to compete with America and Japan and we, in Yugoslavia, must not lag behind Europe. We must keep pace in technology, quality, know-how, and people's skills. We must also strive to create a situation in which supply will exceed demand and to realize increased income not through higher prices but through higher productivity, savings, and quality, which should be at the European level.

At a future LCY Central Committee session we shall examine the position of manufacturers and of associated labor on the whole, since it has become obvious that manufacturers are not aware of the fact that raising prices does not necessarily mean a step forward. On the contrary, it creates added burden for associated labor.

We must realize that it is not possible to live on what high prices and a high inflation rate bring. That is fatal for self-management, since the battle for self-management cannot be won by raising prices but only by creating new values. Therefore, Sukrija said, every collective must give priority to the principle of remuneration according to work in order to stimulate workers to greater involvement.

Communists as well as workers must deal with malingerers and those who steal from society. And here I do not mean those who commit burglaries and steal money but those who, for instance, take out a loan to buy an apartment but instead put the money back in the bank and live off the interest. Or those who are granted credits to develop minifarms but instead spend money on marriage ceremonies, cars, or jewelery.

Through these shady dealings some become very rich and then, like gangsters, go around bribing people, thus destroying socialist morale.

Ali Sukrija particularly stressed the importance of pooling together labor and means at the national level. He remarked that this process was not very successful in Yugoslavia and that isolationism is gaining ground. He said that isolationism is fatal for any collective or its environment.

The republics and the provinces must open up -- that is the party's view. The pooling together of labor and means is the only way out of the crisis for the underdeveloped. It is illogical that Yugoslavia is an open country as far as the rest of the world is concerned but within it we are becoming increasingly insulated from each other. The low pace at which pooling together is being implemented along with disintegration in the economy deal a heavy blow not only to associated labor but to self-management as well. They give rise to economic nationalism and ideological problems.

The battle against nationalism will be easier and more successful if pooling is realized on a wider scale, since that is essentially in the interest of the working class. For this reason communists must understand that pooling is not only an economic but also an ideological, technological, and scientific battle, Sukrija said, stressing that our country was waging its historic battle for the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

He also warned that during the debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session and later, in addition to orientation to changing the situation, we also witnessed opinions ideologically alien to us, which look upon everything in society in bleak and nihilistic terms.

The battle for economic stabilization must continue, not by phrases but by concrete involvement. There are some positive trends in this regard which should be promoted, Ali Sukrija remarked.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium president went on to speak about the political situation in Kosovo. He warned that the battle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and against any other form of nationalism cannot be waged verbally. It is not sufficient to denounce the enemy verbally; it has to be fought in a definite way everywhere, in every work organization and local community, everywhere where people live and work.

An atmosphere of security and opportunity is a basic guarantee for ending emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. For, Sukrija said, if an Albanian rapes a girl of Albanian nationality -- that is a crime. However, it is a crime a thousand times more serious if an Albanian rapes a girl of Serbian or Montenegrin nationality.

Also, Kosovo communists of all nationalities must believe each other, but not formally. Their actions must reflect their words, everywhere, in a bus, at the workplace, in a cafe, Ali Sukrija said. The LCY Central Committee Presidium president will attend a session of the Pec LC Municipal Committee Presidium this afternoon.

Talks With Pec Leaders

LD010101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2115 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Pec, 31 May (TANJUG) -- Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, warned in tonight's conversation with the Pec municipality party leadership that it was very dangerous to get used to living in the presence of hostile activities. Failure to eliminate and completely incapacitate the nationalist and counterrevolutionary activity of enemies not only in Kosovo, but also in other parts of the country, created such a climate that it had become impossible to survive in the same environment.

There is an indispensable need, Sukrija said, to organize ourselves in a different way and get to the roots of the problem of hostile forces and completely eliminate it. It is not just the question of getting hold of the enemy physically, but we must also incapacitate him ideologically: A long presence of hostile activity causes unrest, then creates dissatisfaction, leads to a lack of trust among members of other nationalities, and finally encourages isolationism.

It would be very harmful, Sukrija also warned, if this estrangement spread among communists and only a definite struggle against nationalism and enemy could eliminate it and help restore trust. The revolutionary quality of a communist is reflected in his readiness for struggle and the very participation in the battle against every kind of nationalism. Here in Kosovo the Albanians have to unite with the Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, and others in their struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and any other kind of nationalism, and to create such a climate in which they would all feel safe and where every man would in the first place be protected by his neighbor.

Dwelling on a number of other questions, Sukrija stressed that the decisions and attitudes of the LCY Central Committee had to be consistently implemented by all LC members. If this is not done measures have to be taken. But we must not wait for someone else to do that, Sukrija said to the Pec municipality leaders.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY REJECTS DRAFT ECONOMIC LAWS

LD032237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 3 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- "The foreign currency laws" in the form in which they have been presented, could not secure higher exports and a higher level of foreign currency inflow or indeed the opening of our economy as a whole toward the world and its long-term inclusion in the international division of labor. This was said in his introductory report during the joint session of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly by Janez Bohoric, vice president of the Slovene Republican Executive Council, during his speech on the draft laws on foreign currency operations, credit relations with foreign countries, and commodity and services exchange with foreign countries.

During their afternoon sessions the delegates of the Slovene Assembly's Chamber of Associated Labor and Sociopolitical Chamber refused their consent to the draft laws on foreign currency dealings and credit relations with foreign countries. The draft law on commodity and services exchange with foreign countries was discussed at a separate session by the Chamber of Associated Labor alone and the delegates there did not give their consent either.

The conclusions or rather the stands of the delegates in these chambers stress that the drafts of "foreign currency laws" do not ensure the requirements and the interests of associated labor concerning higher exports. The delegates said that a working concept of legislative texts regulating the system of economic relations with foreign countries jointly prepared by the Executive Councils of the Croat and Slovene Assemblies should be put forward for the widest possible discussion.

The delegates stressed that it is impossible to adopt the method of regulating economic relations with foreign countries as proposed in the draft laws because of the negative consequences that that would entail for the further economic and political development of Yugoslavia and also because the proposed solutions are not in keeping with the most important points of departure of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. It was also noted that in the draft laws the possibility of incurring debts abroad is separated from ensuring the possibility of repaying the debts. At the same time no responsibility has been envisaged for the users of foreign credits for the creation of foreign currency and its repayment [the law allows people to borrow money abroad but makes no provision for these same people to earn foreign currency so as to repay their foreign debt], which is an infringement of the principle whereby everyone who incurs debts abroad must himself, or within the ambit of his reproduction ties or through solidarity association, ensure the repayment of his debts.

The delegates believe that instead of the proposed draft laws, the kind of system of regulating our economic relations with foreign countries must be prepared which will take into account the constitutional options and points of departure inherent in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization concerning our economic relations with foreign countries, especially stipulating that the dinar must become the only means of payment and the only yardstick of value in our country. In the view of the delegates the law must also take into account the (?above) average indebtedness of the republics and provinces and of individual economic subjects in fulfilling their foreign commitments.

RIBICIC SPEECH AT 24 MAY SAWPY SESSION REPORTED

AU311436 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25-26 May 85 p 6

[Report on speech by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held at the SAWPY Federal Conference session in Belgrade on 24 May]

[Excerpts] Starting from the assessment that the recent general party debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session has given a very heterogenous picture of the situation in the country "using all colors, from black to red," Mitja Ribicic said, among other things:

I think that with such an LC, in such a situation, tolerating all sorts of things, in a situation where everybody has the right to have some attitude of his own towards every problem, we are not able, we are not capable of such an important act as the delegate system elections that are to be held in the local communities, in the basic organizations of associated labor, and in the federation as a whole.

The electoral activity is a chance to move all factors in our political system and state apparatus with a view to positively changing the existing situation. We have to put an end to these unfavorable economic trends. We cannot have elections in this situation, we have to extinguish the conflagration of inflation which is acquiring the dimensions of an elemental catastrophe in our country; we have to exert pressure in order to have systematic laws adopted faster.

I think that this is the key turning point and that during the election procedure one should identify those who exert pressure against stabilization whatever their position, so that, guided by this, we would not elect to the new organs of our assemblies and to executive bodies those people who hold offices and who fail to understand this policy of ours.

We cannot overcome the economic crisis using the same methods with which we got in the crisis situation. Let us take foreign exchange bill for instance. On television I heard the Slovene delegate to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, who had completely forgotten that he was also a delegate of associated labor. As arguments in support of the possibly justified criticism of the foreign exchange bill proposed by the Federal Executive Council, he took the attitudes of two republican executive councils, the Slovene and Croatian ones. He had completely forgotten to seek support from associated labor, and the exporting economy, because there he certainly had arguments to support criticism of an individual systemic law.

I would like to say something about cadre policy in our federation, Ribicic went on. I think comrades, that the national key at elections is not an absolute right of republics and provinces to determine cadres, but an absolute responsibility of all republics and provinces for everyone who is nominated as a delegate to the federation. I think that one cannot tolerate a situation in which the whole of Yugoslavia and all republics and provinces are not able to pronounce on the cadre policy of an individual republic toward the federation. I think that this situation is not good and is not in the interest of our country. We have to grant a republic the right to propose cadres, but we also have to grant other republics the right to state their opinion about those cadres without this being called "interference" in the "internal affairs of individual republics," or "limiting sovereignty," a kind of "Stalinism," or whatever. The Yugoslav federation and its cadres are not something alienated, they are not the "property" of an individual republic.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM ON LCY TASK IMPLEMENTATION

LD020959 Belgrade TANNUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 1 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Pristina, 1 Jun (TANJUG) -- Despite undeniable results the tasks set in the stabilization and anti-inflation program with regard to important aspects of life and work in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are not being implemented. Slowness, opposition, open and concealed resistance, and obstacles are evident as well as behavior on the part of economic and other subjects that is not conducive to stabilization. This assessment of the implementation of the attitudes of the 16th and 17th LCY Central Committee sessions in the province was made by Ilija Vakic, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, in his introductory report at today's consultative meeting with the presidents of the Kosovo LC Municipal Committees.

Apart from the problem of price increase, the high rate of inflation, and a fall in the standafd of living the discussion pointed out various negative phenomena in social affairs. The situation in the province is made more complex by the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

Closing the discussion Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, pointed at positive economic trends in the province which were recorded at the beginning of this year, and said that they are the result of increased efforts made by the working class and awareness of the need to realize the stabilization program. Dwelling on the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Siroka said this process could not be halted by holding discussion meetings.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE ON KOSOVO TASKS

LD021912 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0545 GMT 2 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Jun (TANJUG) -- The political platform on Kosovo has been endorsed as a lasting and topical basis for the widespread activity of all the organized socialist forces, led by the LCY, aimed at eliminating the causes and effects of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. The realization of the political platform on Kosovo is a joint and priority task of all socialist forces in the SFRY, among which the organized forces of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have a special role and responsibility, it is stated in the attitudes of the SAWPY Federal Conference on the further socioeconomic activity of the SAWPY aimed at the realization of the political platform on Kosovo, which was adopted on 24 May.

In order to consolidate this joint activity the SAWPY Federal Conference will carry out actions aimed at a more decisive and speedier overcoming of views according to which the realization of the platform only concerns the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Because of this there is an indespensable need, the document stresses, for overcoming slowness and insufficient involvement found in all the republics and provinces and the organs and organizations of the federation in the struggle for the development of self-management, brotherhood, unity, and fellowship in Kosovo.

Through the activities of the organized socialist forces carried out so far, with the LCY at the head, particularly in Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Serbia, favorable conditions have been created for the further effective struggle aimed at eliminating all the causes and effects of the counterrevolutionary activities such as irredentism and other forms of nationalism. However, in carrying out the realization of the tasks as regards the political platform, the SAWPY and its local organizations have not been decisive and active enough. There were also instances of undermining the social role of the SAWPY. These assessments also apply to the SAWPY Federal Conference, its Presidium and ways of action.

For this reason the attitudes particularly stress that in the forthcoming period activity should be directed toward the complete unmasking and destroying of all the hostile organizations of irredentists and groups that, with help from abroad, carry out illegal activities in the country. Stress is also laid on the need to enhance the struggle aimed at eliminating the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under pressure, as well as at creating conditions for their organized and speedy return. It is also very necessary to eliminate all the causes of national splits and distrust and one should more successfully implement the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, which will make possible the speedier economic development of Kosovo. Also of great importance are the further consolidation of self-management and the elimination of hostile indoctrination and other consequences of the counterrevolutionary activity manifested in culture, science, and information. It is essential to train all the institutions of the political system for a more effective waging of the ideopolitical struggle against all the forms of nationalist and irredentist ideology.

The SAWPY Federal Conference judges that the political-security situation in Kosovo, despite results achieved in its stabilization, is still burdened with aggressive illegal hostile activity and the resistance of the antiself-managing and antisocialist forces. The class enemy keeps striving, from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, to maintain continuity in underground organization and activity, by means of various counterrevolutionary methods from verbal and written propaganda to crude subversive actions and pressures.

Physical attacks, threats, rape, and the violation of human rights and freedom are all methods used by irredentists for the sake of reactionary program slogans -- "Ethnically pure Kosovo", "Kosovo -- the republic" and "Great Albania."

These attitudes point out that national hatred, particularly between the Albanians, Serbs, and Montenegrins, is encouraged by hostile anti-Yugoslav propaganda from abroad. All this is a special kind of a special war which is prepared, organized, and waged from the irredentists' centers in the country and abroad, with the purpose to destroy unity and harm the constitutional system, independence, and integrity of the SFRY and the stability in the Balkans and further afield, in Europe. The Socialist Alliance must wage a constant and decisive struggle against all forms of Albanian, Serbian, Montenegrin, and other kinds of nationalism. At the same time it must resolutely suppress any attempts to spread anti-Albanian sentiments and identify the whole of the Albanian nationality with Albanian nationalists and irredentists.

The economic situation, which is difficult in Kosovo, it is added in the document, due to unemployment and unjustifiable social differences, burdens relations and life in this province and has a negative effect on the political-security situation.

One part of the document refers to the organization and training of national defense and social self-protection for the struggle against irredentism. It is further stressed that stage organs and sociopolitical organizations should insist more vigorously that authorized and responsible factors in the countries where emigres reside respect joint responsibilities aimed at suppressing anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity.

Organized socialist forces not only in Kosovo and in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, but also in each of our republics and in Vojvodina, and all of us in the SFRY, should give an equal contribution to the struggle, directed toward halting the emigration and creating conditions for the return of emigrants. Particularly responsible are cadres and working people and citizens of Albanian nationality, who represent the majority of the population in Kosovo. Local and municipal organizations of the SAWPY must in an organized and timely manner tackle every case of emigration under pressure and politically condemn all those who encourage emigration by their activities, as well as take appropriate measures against them and encourage people in self-management to resolve their common problems themselves.

The struggle against the realization of the program aim of irredentists on an ethically pure Kosovo, it is stressed in the attitudes, is one of the most important tasks of the SAWPY. Within the framework of this struggle, the return to Kosovo and to some of the municipalities outside Kosovo by those who emigrated under pressure calls for concrete plans and the consistent implementation of the joint policy of all social subjects in Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and the whole of the country. Comprehensive programs for the organized return of emigrants must be formulated in each Kosovo municipality as quickly as possible and necessary material and other conditions must be created to this end. This applies to employment, making provision for land and credits needed for building houses, resolving housing problems and creating conditions for the care and education of children and other living conditions. Special stress was laid on the need to encourage a speedier arrival of young specialized cadres from all over the country in Kosovo. We must open up possibilities for the citizens of Kosovo to return and work there and we must take care of their living conditions.

By introducing more resolute measures, it is emphasized in the attitudes, one must tackle the problems and eliminate injustice done to members of Serbian, Montenegrin, and other nationalities as regards property-rights relations.

There is a need for creating legal conditions for the revision of all agreements on buying and selling of real estate made under pressure and below the realistic price and for eliminating all the irregularities committed in the process of establishing public interest and compensation for the expropriation of citizens' property, particularly with regard to the Serbs and Montenegrins.

In view of all future cases of expropriation, priority must be given to the law according to which a corresponding plot of land or a building in that place must be given in exchange instead of proper financial compensation. The SAWPY Federal Conference will press for the speedier passing of laws, in other words, amendments and addenda of the federal laws that will regulate these relations and insist on their consistent implementation. It is very important to ensure that in the Socialist Province of Kosovo regular examining is carried out of the origin of large sums of money with which individuals pay for the repurchase of real estate property belonging to the families of Serbs and Montenegrins.

A part of this document refers to the socioeconomic development of the province. The faster development of Kosovo should primarily be achieved by relying on one's own material, cadre, natural and other potentials, together with the consistent implementation of the established policy in the SFRY on the accelerated socioeconomic development of Kosovo. It is essential to intensify the process of expansion, partnership, and self-management pooling of labor and resources of the organizations of associated labor of Kosovo, Vojvodina, and the republics on the long-term basis of joint interests and development programs. Economic and political conditions should be created for the pooling of labor and resources to become the predominant relationship in the whole of the country, particularly regarding the speedier development of lesser developed republics and Kosovo. It is also important to secure a regular influx of resources from the funds of the federation for the speedier development of underdeveloped republics and Kosovo and press for the most rational way of using these resources.

Economic measures must be used to ensure the volume and rate of investments envisaged by the social plans and to bring their structure into line with the needs of a faster solution to the problem of employment, primarily through investment in the labor intensive branches of industry and in agriculture. The organized subjective forces from the whole country must be involved in solving the problem of employment in Kosovo, particularly among the young, educated cadres, because this is a joint economic, social, and political problem. However, the standpoints add, productive employment, the willingness of other environments to employ citizens from Kosovo, and Kosovo's willingness to employ cadres, especially expert ones, from other environments are important elements in the policy of employment.

The standpoints stress that the birthrate should be brought into line with the optimum possibilities for Kosovo's economic development. It is therefore necessary to develop expert services for family planning, citizens' advice centers, and other centers for health protection and the education of women. Achievements so far, both here and abroad, in the scientific research work on family planning should be used in this.

The Socialist Alliance must fight for the consistent application of the constitutional solutions, laws and program orientations of the LCY in realizing the national equality of all the nations and nationalities and socialist republics and provinces in the spheres of language and alphabet, the entire process of education and upbringing, employment, cadre policy, culture, science, information and other spheres of life, work and creativity.

The standpoints recognize that it is necessary to prevent any manifestations of national division among children and young people, from children's institutions onwards, and that the use of the population's national makeup as a criterion in determining placement in school and plans for enrollment at university and institutions of further education must be done away with. It is exceptionally important to the further development and strengthening of brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness that we create the conditions for the languages of the narrower and broader social environment to be taught in all the republics and provinces. The entire development of education and upbringing should be brought more into line with Kosovo's socioeconomic development.

It is of great importance that the education and professional institutions should be involved, on the basis of the common program orientations, in working out new coordinated teaching plans and curricula and prepare the publication of common textbooks. The SAWPY must press more firmly for the strengthening of education's function in the spheres of ideology and upbringing and its Marxist foundation, and for the socialist self-management orientation of the young. Particular attention must be paid to removing the causes and consequences of the indoctrination of some of the young generation carried out by the irredentists. Likewise, the ideopolitical and labor differentiation among educational workers must be implemented more consistently on the basis of the LCY program orientations and the political platform on Kosovo.

The need is then stressed for improving curriculum content in publishing activity and ensuring that more artistic and scientific works are translated from the languages of the Yugoslav nations into the languages of the nationalities and vice-versa, and published. Scientific-theoretical work and Marxist criticism must be stimulated. There is a common interest and need in opening up Kosovo towards the other parts of the country, and making the other parts of the country more aware of the economic, cultural, scientific, artistic, educational, and other achievements of the nations and nationalities of Kosovo. There is a demand for the expansion of cooperation between the institutions in Kosovo which are concerned with these affairs and similar institutions in the republics and Vojvodina.

The Socialist Alliance and all the subjects within this front must constantly stimulate and promote the unity of the nations and nationalities on the basis of equality and with full respect for the national individuality and creative contribution of every nation and nationality. The national affirmation of the Albanian nationality, and every nationality, in Yugoslavia can and must be realized on the basis of brotherhood and unity, equality and togetherness, the standpoints say.

In the realization of the tasks in the political platform an important role lies with the press in Kosovo, but also in other environments. It must, the standpoints say, concern itself in a proficient and objective manner with the questions relating to the realization of the socialist platform. The Socialist Alliance must resolutely press for the timely, complete, and truthful informing of all working people and citizens and fight against various forms of unobjective and sensationalist treatment of problems and trends in Kosovo. The greatest responsibility here lies with the editorial offices and social councils in the press.

Of great importance is the ideological unity and socialist self-management orientation of the press in Kosovo and the country as a whole in reporting on the social situation and processes in Kosovo. The SAWP must resolutely and in a well-argued manner resist the spreading of various lies and disinformation concerning these processes and the struggle by the progressive forces in Kosovo and oppose attempts to ignore and overlook both positive and negative phenomena.

The responsibility of organizations and organs and all sources of information in ensuring complete freedom of information on the situation, events, problems, and results of social action in Kosovo and the responsibility of journalists, sociopolitical and other public information workers in this must be stepped up.

In the activity of the Socialist Alliance and other organized forces greater attention must be devoted to well-argued resistance to the hostile propaganda from Albania which is directed against our country. At the same time, it is pointed out that reaction to hostile propaganda from that country must always be in line with our principled policy of the development of cooperation and good-neighborly relations with Albania, which must rest on consistent respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in internal issues, independence and complete equality.

It is particularly important, the SAWPY Federal Conference document stresses, to fully realize the constitutional position of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and relations within it, both as a state and a self-management and democratic community that includes the provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo, which are at the same time constituent elements of the Yugoslav Federation. Unity, equality and togetherness in the Socialist Republic of Serbia must be built through the self-management linking of associated labor both within the framework of the republic and in the unified Yugoslav market. Attention must be paid, the standpoints note, to the totality of the constitutional system and the constant need to strengthen the provinces' responsibility for realizing unity and togetherness in the republic, Serbia's responsibility for the development of the constitutional position of the provinces and the responsibility of all involved for the realization of the federation's functions. The federation's organs must also make a greater contribution to the realization of these orientations within the framework of their competence.

There must be a tightening of the political, social, and legal responsibility of everybody who violates, negates, or threatens the rights of working people and citizens. The SAWP must ensure that the state and judicial organs act more responsibly and effectively within the framework of their competence to guarantee full and equal security for all citizens in the realization of constitutional and political rights in all spheres of life.

The standpoints also set out the tasks of the other political organizations in the realization of the platform on Kosovo. The insistence is also made that social organizations and associations of citizens should agree on their programs for realizing the platform. Both the organs and organizations in the federation are duty-bound consistently to carry out their tasks in realizing this document. In the SFRY Assembly and other political and state organs and social bodies measures must be taken which are necessary to the platform's consistent implementation.

The Socialist Alliance resolutely demands that in all environments the leaderships should be freed of cadres which are opportunist and irresponsible towards the realization of the tasks in the political platform on Kosovo and these standpoints. Within the framework of the continuing cadre differentiation, the SAWP must press for measures to enhance responsibility, where this has not been done, on the part of all who through their activity and conduct contributed to the occurrence of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo.

The attitude towards the tasks in the political platform on Kosovo must be taken everywhere as one of the basic criteria in assessing the attitude towards brotherhood and unity, Yugoslav socialist patriotism, and the integrity and independence of the SFRY.

At least once every 6 months the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium will brief the SAWPY Federal Conference in the realization of these standpoints and the tasks in the political platform on Kosovo. All the subjects in the front are duty-bound to critically analyse their work so far and to adopt operational programs of further activity to realize the political platform on Kosovo and these standpoints, it states at the end of the SAWPY Federal Conference's standpoints on further socioeconomic activity by the Socialist Alliance to realize the political platform on Kosovo.

BORBA VIEWS LJUBLJANA YOUTH DEMONSTRATIONS

AU011713 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 May 85 p 5

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, May -- This year's working and self-managing, solidarity and humanitarian, cultural and entertaining, educational and research, and sociopolitical May demonstrations by the Slovene youth involved larger masses and were more original and substantial than in previous years, but at the same time they were more than ever subjected to the fire of "duty creators" and "consumers" of political excesses.

All of about half a million Slovene Pioneers, youth, and girls actively participated in one or several of these demonstrations. It is a general assessment that all these activities were at a very high cultural level. They all passed without any disorders or digressions, and they developed as a normal integral part of daily work, learning, and life of children and youth. All these actions and demonstrations were permeated with the revolutionary impatience of young people and their desire that the shortcomings and distortions in society may be overcome and eliminated as soon as completely as possible.

However, for the "creators" and "consumers" of internal information (disinformation) and "political excesses," this entire -- it may be freely said -- revolutionary, gradiose demonstration by the young people was a sideshow, and what was "important" were only two "excess" manifestations (or as some call them, "demonstrations"). A procession of about 200 people (a dozen members of the so-called "peace group," and the rest idle and inquisitive extras) that on 9 May walked through some streets in the center of Ljubljana, sang "The Internationale," and did not disturb anybody, just as nobody disturbed them, proclaimed themselves to be "a demonstration against the military parade" and was used as "another proof" that almost all "Slovene youths" are "hostile" to our Army and the Armed Forces in general!

Some public information media, including some youth organs, also promoted the spread of these crude slanders against the Slovene youth, because they gave more space and "effort" to this and another later "demonstration" than to all other May activities and demonstrations by the Slovene youth.

Curates and Pacifists

Tomaz Mastnak, to whom the Slovene LC Central Committee is paying, out of membership fees, a study leave, wrote in MLADINA that "such a peace demonstration as was held during the Belgrade parade has never been seen anywhere else." Rumors were also spread that, according to some people, about 500 took part in the "demonstrations," according to others about 2,000, and yet others speak about "several thousands," that the militia "loaded them into paddy wagons" and thus "dispersed" them, and so on and so forth.

A somewhat milder, but essentially the same qualification was given to a group of about 50 students who, on 22 May -- the day when the assembly of the Republican Education Committee met to decide on supplementary funds for student grants and scholarships and for subsidizing accommodation and food in student hostels -- gathered around the Preseren Monument in the center of the town with the aim of "speeding up the solving of their standard of living problems." They chatted quietly with each other and with people who happened to pass by, and they dispersed equally quietly. There were no incidents, and no "authorities" bothered them.

This "demonstration" also showed that in addition to "creators" and "consumers" of sensations, there are also duty dogmatists who proclaim every spontaneous public expression of satisfaction or dissatisfaction immediately to be an "antistate act" and take it as "another proof" showing that our youth are "destructive," "apolitical," and so on and so forth.

[Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 25 May on page 13 carries a TANJUG report datelined Ljubljana, 24 May, reporting that on the previous evening a meeting was held between students and representatives of sociopolitical organizations to discuss "improvements in the living and working conditions of student youths." TANJUG also reports that the assembly of Slovene Self-Managing Interest Communities for Education on the previous day decided that scholarships should be adjusted for inflation twice a year.

[An adjoining report by "D.D." on the same page says that the students were told their scholarship will be increased 15 percent. "Students believe, however, that these increases will not fully improve their material position."]

ARMY LC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES IDEOPOLITICAL WORK

AU312305 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 May 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 May (TANJUG) -- Current problems of ideological and politcal work in the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) and the tasks of communists were discussed at the 17th session of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the YPA. The session was chaired by Georgije Jovicic, president of the committee.

The committee assessed that the LCY organization in the YPA is making an essential contribution to the building and strengthening of ideopolitical consciousness and the moral political unity of the YPA personnel.

The communists and other YPA personnel daily manifest a high ideopolitical consciousness and moral political unity and involvement in overcoming the present socioeconomic and other difficulties.

It was assessed that the moral political unity and education of the Army personnel must serve even more to overcome current problems in society, to further strengthen and deepen the general national and class nature of the Army and its combat training.

The LCY organization in the YPA will continue to resolutely prevent attempts by antisocialist and clericonationalist positions to find support among YPA personnel.

The committee assessed that the importance of the ideological struggle and of the ideopolitical activities in the Army is increasing in the present situation of social and Army development.

In this connection, it determined the LC organs' and organizations' obligations and involvement in increasing their ideopolitical activities and their leading role and influence on the ideopolitical and combat training of the YPA units and institutions.

MONTENEGRO LC BODY ON NATIONALISM, SEPARATISM

AU302030 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 May 85 p 10

[B.P. report]

[Text] Titograd, 25 May -- At the expanded session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium (presided over by Marko Orlandic), it was stressed in particular that ideopolitical differences in public have been seriously on the rise lately, especially in a number of papers and at some scientific meetings, about a number of questions of Montenegrin national culture, the Montenegrin national question, the cultural history of the Montenegrins, and the quality and method of work of some significant Montenegrin cultural institutions. Nationalist attitudes about these questions have also been on the rise lately -- from the positions of both great Serbian nationalism and Montenegrin separatism -- which create a negative ideological climate and incur great political damage on a broad scale, it was said in the communique on this session.

It is therefore indispensable for the Montenegro LC Central Committee to more comprehensively perceive and clarify these problems and to contribute to the affirmation of the well-known attitudes of the Montenegro LC and the LCY about these questions contrary to the tendencies toward encapsulation, arrogation, and nationalist and other assaults. This was pointed out in the communique on this session, which was devoted to preparing for a central committee session on current ideopolitical questions of self-managing transformation and further development of Montenegrin culture and the culture of the peoples and nationalities in Montenegro.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR 29 MAY

AU012034 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 85 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- Dr Aleksander Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, yesterday received Xie Li, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia. They exchanged views on some questions of the workers and communist movement in the world. They also discussed bilateral relations between the two friendly and socialist countries, including the cooperation between the SAWPY and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.